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THE
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SPELLING BOOK,
BEING
AN IMPROVEMENT
ON THE
AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

THE LATEST REVISED EDITION.

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P R E F A C E .

IN this revision of the Elementary Spelling Book, the chief object aimed at is to bring its notation into a correspondence with that of the recently issued Quarto Dictionary, in which a more extended system of orthoëpical marks has been adopted for the purpose of exhibiting the nicer discriminations of vowel sounds. A few of the Tables, however, and a few single columns of words, are left without diacritical signs as exercises in notation, a familiarity with which is important to all who consult the dictionary. A little attention to the *Key to the Sounds of the marked Letters* will aid both teacher and pupil in this interesting exercise. As it has been found inconvenient to insert the whole Key at the top of the page, as heretofore, frequent reference to the full explanation of the pointed letters on page 14 may be desirable.

In Syllabication it has been thought best not to give the etymological division of the Quarto Dictionary, but to retain the old mode of Dr. Webster as best calculated to teach *young* scholars the true pronunciation of words.

The plan of classification here executed is extended so as to comprehend every important variety of English words, and the classes are so arranged, with suitable directions for the pronunciation, that any pupil, who shall be master of these *Elementary Tables*, will find little difficulty in learning to form and pronounce any words that properly belong to our vernacular language.

The Tables intended for *Exercises* in Spelling and forming words, contain the original words, with the terminations only of their derivatives. These Tables will answer the important purposes of teaching the *manner* of forming the various derivatives, and the distinctions of the parts of speech, and thus

anticipate, in some degree, the knowledge of grammar ; at the same time, they bring into a small compass a much greater number of words than could be otherwise comprised in so small a book.

The pronunciation here given is that which is sanctioned by the most general usage of educated people, both in the United States and in England. There are a few words in both countries whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind, the Editor has leaned to regular analogies as furnishing the best rule of decision.

In orthography there are some classes of words in which usage is not uniform. No two English writers agree on this subject ; and what is worse, no lexicographer is consistent with himself. In this book, as in Dr. Webster's dictionaries, that mode of spelling has been adopted which is the most simple and best authorized. The Editor has followed the rules that are held to be legitimate, and has rendered uniform all classes of words falling within them. If established rules and analogies will not control the practice of writers, there is no authority by which uniformity can be produced.

The reading lessons are adapted, as far as possible, to the capacities of children, and to their gradual progress in knowledge. These lessons will serve to substitute variety for the dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner the better to understand them. The consideration of diversifying the studies of the pupil has also had its influence in the arrangement of the lessons for spelling. It is useful to teach children the signification of words, as soon as they can comprehend them ; but the understanding can hardly keep pace with the memory, and the minds of children may well be employed in learning to spell and pronounce words whose signification is not within the reach of their capacities ; for what they do not clearly comprehend at first, they will understand as their capacities are enlarged.

The objects of a work of this kind being chiefly to teach *orthography* and *pronunciation*, it is judged most proper to adapt the various Tables to these specific objects, and omit extraneous matter. In short, this little book is so constructed as to condense into the smallest compass a complete SYSTEM

of ELEMENTS for teaching the language; and however small such a book may appear, it may be considered as the most important class book, not of a religious character, which the youth of our country are destined to use.

W. G. W.

NEW YORK, 1866.

PREFACE TO THE LATEST EDITION.

THE modifications in this revision are not of a character to embarrass those teachers who use the previous editions in the same class. The principal changes which have been made are :

In many instances an improved form of type ;

The substitution of living words in the place of those words which have become obsolete ;

The omission of orthoëpical marks where they are clearly unnecessary, as explained below ;

The correction of a few errors in pronunciation, etc., etc. ;

The addition, at the end of the book, of four new pages of common words difficult to spell.

The repetition of the orthoëpical mark has been omitted as needless in a succession of two or more words having the same vowel letter and sound. In such cases only the first word is marked—the marked syllable of this leading word being the key to the corresponding unmarked syllables in the words which follow. But whenever there is a liability to mispronunciation, the right way is indicated by marking the doubtful syllable.

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The Elementary Sounds of the English language are divided into two classes, *vowels* and *consonants*.

A *vowel* is a clear sound made through an open position of the mouth-channel, which molds or shapes the voice without obstructing its utterance; as *a* (in *far*, in *fate*, etc.), *e*, *o*.

A *consonant* is a sound formed by a closer position of the articulating organs than any position by which a vowel is formed, as *b*, *d*, *t*, *g*, *sh*. In forming a consonant the voice is compressed or stopped.

A *diphthong* is the union of two simple vowel sounds, as *ou* (äö) in *out*, *oi* (äĩ) in *noise*.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters, which represent vowel, consonant, and diphthongal sounds—*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*. The combinations *ch*, *sh*, *th*, and *ng* are also used to represent elementary sounds; and another sound is expressed by *s*, or *z*; as, in *measure*, *azure*, pronounced *mězh'yoor*, *ăzh'ur*.

Of the foregoing letters, *a*, *e*, *o*, are always simple vowels; *i* and *u* are vowels (as in *in*, *us*), or diphthongs (as in *time*, *tune*); and *y* is either a vowel (as in *any*), a diphthong (as in *my*), or a consonant (as in *ye*).

Each of the vowels has its regular long and short sounds which are most used; and also certain *occasional* sounds, as that of *a* in *last*, *far*, *care*, *fall*, *what*; *e* in *term*, *there*, *prey*; *i* in *firm*, *marine*; *o* in *dove*, *for*, *wolf*, *prove*; and *u* in *fur*^l, *rude*, and *pull*. These will now be considered separately.

A. The regular long sound of *a* is denoted by a horizontal mark over it; as, *ān'cient*, *pro-fāne'*; and the regular short sound by a curve over it; as, *căt*, *păr'ry*.

Occasional sounds.—The Italian sound is indicated by two dots over it; as, bär, fá'ther;—the short sound of the Italian *a*, by a single dot over it; as, fäst, läst;—the broad sound, by two dots below it; as, ball, stall;—the short sound of broad *a*, by a single dot under it; as, whät, quad'rant;—the sound of *a* before *r* in certain words like *care*, *fair*, etc., is represented by a sharp or pointed circumflex over the *a*, as, câre, hâir, fâir, etc.

E. The regular long sound of *e* is indicated by a horizontal mark over it; as, mête, se-rêne'; the regular short sound, by a curve over it; as, mêt, re-bêl'.

Occasional sounds.—The sound of *e* like *a* in *care* is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the *e*, as in thêir, whêre; and of short *e* before *r* in cases where it verges toward short *u*, by a rounded circumflex, or wavy line, over it; as, hêr, pre-fêr'.

I, O, U. The regular long and short sounds of *i*, *o*, and *u* are indicated like those of *a* and *e* by a horizontal mark and by a curve; as, bînd, bîn; dôle, dôll; tûne, tûn.

Occasional sounds.—When *i* has the sound of long *e* it is marked by two dots over it; as, fa-tigue', marîne';—when *o* has the sound of short *u*, it is marked by a single dot over it; as, dôve, sôn;—when it has the sound of *oo*, it is marked with two dots under it; as, move, prove;—when it has the sound of *öö*, it is marked with a single dot under it; as, wôlf, wô'man;—when it has the sound of broad *a*, this is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the vowel; as, nôth, sôrt;—the two letters *oo*, with a horizontal mark over them, have the sound heard in the words boôm, loôm;—with a curve mark, they have a shorter form of the same sound; as, boók, goód;—when *u* is sounded like short *oo*, it has a single dot under it; as, full, pull; while its lengthened sound, as when preceded by *r*, is indicated by two dots; as in rude, ru'ral, ru'by.

NOTE.—The long *u* in unaccented syllables has, to a great extent, the sound of *oo*, preceded by *y*, as in *educate*, pronounced êd'yoo-kâte: *nature*, pronounced nât'yoor.

The long sound of *a* in *late*, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of *e* in *let*; as, *adequate*, *disconsolate*, *inveterate*.

The long *e*, when shortened, coincides nearly with the short *i* in *pit* (compare *feet* and *fit*). This short sound of *i* is that of *y* unaccented, at the end of words; as, in *glory*.

The short sound of broad *a* in *hall*, is that of the short *o* in *holly*, and of *a* in *what*.

The short sound of long *oo* in *pool*, is that of *u* in *pull*, and *oo* in *wool*.

The short sound of *o* in *not*, is somewhat lengthened before *s*, *th*, and *ng*; as in *cross*, *broth*, *belong*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *oi* and *oy* is the same and uniform; as, in *join*, *joy*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *ou* and *ow* is the same and uniform; as, in *sound*, *now*. But in the termination *ous*, *ou* is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is *us*; as, in *pious*, *glorious*.

A combination of two letters used to express a single sound is called a digraph; as, *ea* in *head*, or *th* in *bath*.

The digraphs *ai* and *ay*, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of *a* long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of *a* is nearly or quite lost; as, in *certain*, *curtain*. The digraphs *au* and *aw*, have the sound of broad *a* (*a* in *fall*); *ew*, that of *u* long, as in *new*; and *ey*, in unaccented syllables, that of *y* or *i* short, as in *valley*.

When one vowel of a digraph is marked, the other has no sound; as, in *cōurt*, *rōad*, *słow*.

The digraphs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ie*, when not marked, have, in this book, the sound of *e* long; as, in *near*, *meet*, *seize*, *grieve*.

The digraph *oa*, when unmarked, has the sound of *o* long.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, followed by a single consonant and *e* final, are long; as, in *fate*, *mete*, *mite*, *note*, *mute*, unless marked, as in *dōve*, *gīve*.

The articulations or sounds represented by the consonants are best apprehended by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation, and prolonging the second of the two elements; thus, *eb*, *ed*, *ef*, *eg*, *ek*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *ep*, *er*, *es*, *et*, *ev*, *ez*.

Those articulations which wholly stop the passage of the breath from the mouth, are called *close*, or *mute*, as *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *t*.

Those articulations which are formed either wholly or in part by the lips, are called *labials*; as, *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *v*.

Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, or the gum covering the roots of the teeth, are called *dentals*; as, *d*, *t*, *th* (as in *thin*, *this*).

Those which are formed by the flat surface of the tongue and the palate, are called *palatals*; as, *g*, *k*, *ng*, *sh*, *j*, *y*.

The letters *s* and *z* are called also *sibilants*, or hissing letters.

W (as in *we*) and **y** (as in *ye*) are sometimes called *semi-vowels*, as being intermediate between vowels and consonants, or partaking of the nature of both.

B and **p** represent one and the same position of the articulating organs; but *p* differs from *b* in being an utterance of the breath instead of the voice.

D and **t** stand for one and the same articulation, which is a pressure of the tongue against the gum at the root of the upper front teeth; but *t* stands for a whispered, and *d* for a vocal sound.

F and **v** stand for one and the same articulation, the upper teeth placed on the under lip; but *f* indicates an expulsion of voiceless breath; *v*, of vocalized breath, or tone.

Th in **thin** and **th** in **this** represent one and the same articulation, the former with breath, the latter with voice.

S and **z** stand for one and the same articulation; *s* being a hissing or whispered sound, and *z* a buzzing and vocal sound.

Sh and **zh** have the same distinction as *s* and *z*, whispered and vocal; but *zh* not occurring in English words, the sound is represented by *si* or by other letters; as, in *fusion*, *osier*, *azure*.

G and **k** are cognate letters, also **j** and **ch**, the first of each couplet being vocal, the second aspirate or uttered with breath alone.

Ng represents a nasal sound.

B has one sound only, as in *bite*. After *m*, or before *t*, it is generally mute; as in *dumb*, *doubt*.

C has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l* and *r*, as in *cat*, *cot*, *cup*, *clock*, and *crop*; and of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *cell*, *cit*, *cycle*. It may be considered as mute before *k*; as, in *sick*, *thick*. *C*, when followed by *e* or *i* before another vowel, unites with *e* or *i* to form the sound of *sh*. Thus, *cetaceous*, *gracious*, *conscience*, are pronounced *ce ta'shus*, *gra'shus*, *con'shense*.

D has its proper sound, as in *day*, *bid*; when preceded in the same syllable by a whispered or non-vocal consonant, it uniformly takes the sound of *t*, as in *hissed* (*hist*).

F has one sound only; as, in *life*, *fever*, except in *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

G before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is a close palatal articulation; as, in *gave*, *go*, *gun*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it sometimes represents the same articulation, but generally indicates a compound sound, like that of *j*; as in *gem*, *gin*, *gyves*. Before *n* in the same syllable it is silent; as, in *gnaw*.

H is a mark of mere breathing or aspiration. After *r* it is silent; as, in *rhetoric*.

I in certain words has the use of *y* consonant; as, in *million*, pronounced *mill'yun*. Before *r* it has a sound nearly resembling that of short *u*, but more open; as, in *bird*, *flirt*.

J represents a compound sound, pretty nearly equivalent to that represented by *dzh*; as, in *joy*.

K has one sound only; as, in *king*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable; as, in *knave*.

L has one sound only; as, in *lame, mill*. It is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant; as, in *walk, calm, calf, should*.

M has one sound only; as, in *man, flame*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable; as, in *mnemonics*.

N has one sound only; as, in *not, sun*. It is silent after *l* and *m*; as, in *kiln, hymn, solemn*.

P has one sound only; as, in *pit, lap*. At the beginning of words, it is silent before *n, s,* and *t*; as, in *pneumatics, psalm, pshaw, ptarmigan*.

Q has the sound of *k*, but it is always followed by *u*, and these two letters are generally sounded like *kw*; as, in *question*.

R is sounded as in *rip, trip, form, carol, mire*.

S has its proper sound, as in *send, less*; or the sound of *z*, as in *rose*. Followed by *i* preceding a vowel, it unites with the vowel in forming the sound of *sh*; as in *mission*, pronounced *mish'un*;—or of its vocal correspondent *zh*; as in *osier*, pronounced *o'zher*.

T has its proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and at the end of syllables. Before *i*, followed by another vowel, it unites with *i* to form the sound of *sh*, as in *nation, partial, patience*, pronounced *na'shun, par'shal, pa'shense*. But when *s* or *x* precedes *t*, this letter and the *i* following it preserve their own sounds; as in *bastion, Christian, mixtion*, pronounced *bäst'yun, krist'yan, mikst'yun*. **T** is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tie* after *s*; as in *fasten, gristle*; also in the words *often, chestnut, Christmas*, etc.

V has one sound only; as, in *voice, live*, and is never silent.

W before *r* in the same syllable is silent, as in *wring, wrong*. In most words beginning with **wh**, the *h* precedes the *w* in utterance, that is, *wh* is simply an aspirated *w*; thus *when* is pronounced *hwen*. But if *o* follows this combination, the *w* is silent, as in *whole*, pronounced *hole*.

X represents *ks*, as in *wax*; but it is sometimes pronounced like *gz*; as, in *exact*. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *z*; as, in *Xenophon*.

Z has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal *s*; as, in *maze*.

Ch has very nearly the sound of *tsh*; as, in *church*: or the sound of *k*; as, in *character*: or of *sh*, as in *machine*.

Gh is mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following: *cough, chough, clough, enough, laugh, rough, slough, tough, trough*, in which it

has the sound of *f*; *hough*, *lough*, *shough*, in which it has the sound of *k*; and *hiccough*, in which it has the sound of *p*. At the beginning of a word, it is pronounced like *g* hard; as in *ghastly*, *ghost*, *gherkin*, etc.; hence this combination may be said not to have a proper or regular sound in any English word.

Ph has the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*; except in *Stephen*, pronounced *Ste'ven*.

Sh has one sound only; as, in *shall*.

Th has two sounds; whispered, as in *think*, *both*; and vocal, as in *thou*, *this*. When vocal, the *th* is marked thus, (fh), as in *thou*.

Sc has the sound of *sk*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *r*; as, in *scale*, *scoff*, *sculpture*, *scroll*; and the sound of *s* alone before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, in *scene*, *scepter*, *science*, *Scythian*.

ACCENT.

Accent is a forcible stress or effort of voice on a syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word, by a greater distinctness of sound.

The accented syllable is designated by the mark (').

The general principle by which accent is regulated, is, that the stress of voice falls on that syllable of a word, which renders the articulations most easy to the speaker, and most agreeable to the hearer. By this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by a long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables; as in *su'perflu'ity*, *lit'era'ry*.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

LONG.—ā, as in *fame*; ē, as in *mete*; ī, as in *fine*; ō, as in *note*; ū, as in *mute*; ŷ, as in *fly*.

SHORT.—ă, as in *fat*; ě, as in *met*; ĭ, as in *fin*; ǒ, as in *not*; ŭ, as in *but*; ŷ, as in *nymph*.

See over.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION—CONTINUED.

VOWELS.—OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

EXAMPLES.

â, as in <i>care</i> ,	âir, shâre, pâir, beâr.
ä <i>Italian</i> , as in	fâther, fâr, bâlm, pâth.
à, as in <i>last</i> ,	âsk, grâss, dânce, brâñch.
a <i>broad</i> , as in <i>all</i> ,	cáll, tâlk, hàul, swârm.
a, as in <i>what</i> (like short o)	wàñ, wàñton, wàllow.
ê like â, as in	thêre, hêir, whêre, êre.
ẽ, as in <i>term</i> ,	ẽrmine, vẽrge, prefẽr.
e like long a, as in	prey, they, eight.
ï like long e, as in	pique, machine, mien.
ĩ, as in <i>bird</i> ,	fĩrm, vĩrgin, dĩrt.
ó like short u, as in	dóve, sòn, dòn, wòn.
o like long oo, as in	próve, dọ, móve, tómb.
ô like short oo, as in	bọsom, wọlf, wọman.
ô like broad a, as in	ôrder, fôrm, stôrk.
oō (long oo), as in	mōon, fōod, bōoty.
oō (short oo), as in	fōot, bōok, wōol, gōod.
u long, preceded by r, as in	rude, rumor, rural.
u like oō, as in	put, push, pull, full.
e, i, o (italic) are silent . .	token, cousin, mason.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

oi, or oy (unmarked), as in .	oil, join, toy.
ou, or ow (unmarked), as in	out, owl, vowel.

CONSONANTS. EXAMPLES.

ç <i>soft</i> , like <i>s sharp</i> , as in .	çede, mercy.
e <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in	eall, eoneur.
ch (unmarked), as in	child, choose, much.
çh <i>soft</i> , like <i>sh</i> , as in	maçhine, çhaise.
eh <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in	ehorus, epoeh.
ġ <i>hard</i> , as in	ġet, begĩn, fogġy.
ġ <i>soft</i> , like <i>j</i> , as in	ġentle, ġinger, elegy.
s <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in . .	same, gas, dense.
ş <i>soft</i> , or <i>vocal</i> , like <i>z</i> , as in .	haş, amuse, prison.
th <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in . .	thing, path, truth.
fh <i>flat</i> , or <i>vocal</i> , as in	fhine, their, wíther.
ng (unmarked), as in	sing, single.
n̄ (much like <i>ng</i>), as in	l̄inger, l̄ink, un̄cle.
x̄, like <i>gz</i> , as in	ex̄ist, aux̄iliary.
ph (unmarked), like <i>f</i> , as in sylph.	qu (unmarked), like <i>kw</i> , as in queen.
wh (unmarked), like <i>hw</i> , as in what, when, awhile.	

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.

ITALIC.

NAMES OF LETTERS.

a	A
b	B
c	C
d	D
e	E
f	F
g	G
h	H
i	I
j	J
k	K
l	L
m	M
n	N
o	O
p	P
q	Q
r	R
s	S
t	T
u	U
v	V
w	W
x	X
y	Y
z	Z

& *

<i>a</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>E</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>F</i>
<i>g</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>h</i>	<i>H</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>I</i>
<i>j</i>	<i>J</i>
<i>k</i>	<i>K</i>
<i>l</i>	<i>L</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>M</i>
<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>O</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>P</i>
<i>q</i>	<i>Q</i>
<i>r</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>S</i>
<i>t</i>	<i>T</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>U</i>
<i>v</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>w</i>	<i>W</i>
<i>x</i>	<i>X</i>
<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>
<i>z</i>	<i>Z</i>

& *

a
be
ce
de
e
ef
je
aytch
i
ja
ka
el
em
en
o
pe
cu
ar
es
te
u
ve
double u
eks
wi
ze
and

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff, fl, fi, fl, ffi, æ, œ.

* This is not a letter, but a character standing for *and*.

OLD ENGLISH.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
 O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
 t u v w x y z

SCRIPT.

A B C D E F G H
 I J K L M N O
 P Q R S T U V
 W X Y Z
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q
 r s t u v w x y z
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

No. 1.—I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ea	ce	ci	eo	eu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy

go on.	by me.	it is.	is he?
go in.	we go.	to me.	he is.
go up.	to us.	to be.	I am.
an ox.	do go.	on it.	on us.

No. 2.—II.

hā	hē	hī	hō	hū	hŷ
ja	je	jī	jō	ju	jŷ
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mī	mo	mu	my
na	ne	nī	no	nu	ny

is he in?	do go on.	is it on?
he is in.	I do go on.	it is on.
is he up?	is it so?	is it in?
he is up.	it is so.	it is in.

No. 3.—III.

pā	pē	pī	pō	pā	pŷ
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	sū	sy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy

is he to go?	is it by us?	we go to it.
he is to go.	it is by us.	he is by me.
am I to go?	if he is in.	so he is up.
I am to go.	go up to it.	so I am up.

No. 4.—IV.

ăb	ěb	ĭb	ôb	ŭb
ae	ee	ie	oe	ue
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRV, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

am I to go in?

I am to go in.

is he to go in?

he is to go in.

so he is to go up.

is he to be by me?

he is to be by me.

I am to be by it.

No. 5.—V.

āj	ēj	īj	ōj	ūj
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up

No. 6.—VI.

ār	ēr	īr	ōr	ūr
ās	ēs	īs	ōs	ūs
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

is he to do so by me?

he is to do so by me.

so I am to be in.

he is to go up by it.

it is to be by me.

by me it is to be.

I am to be as he is.

he is to be as I am.

No. 7.—VII.

blā	blē	blī	blō	blū	blȳ
ela	ele	eli	elo	elu	ely
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly

No. 8.—VIII.

brā	brē	brī	brō	brū	brȳ
era	ere	eri	ero	eru	ery
dra	dre	dri	dro	drū	dry.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ÔE; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ğ=K; Ę=J; Ś=Z; CH=SH.

frā	frē	frī	frō	fru	frȳ
gra	gre	gri	gro	grü	gry

No. 9.—IX.

prā	prē	prī	prō	pru	prȳ
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
cha	che	chi	cho	chū	chy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky

She fed the old hen.	She put her hat on the
The hen was fed by her.	bed.
See how the hen can	Did you get my hat?
run.	I did not get the hat.
I met him in the lot.	My hat is on the peg.
The cow was in the lot.	She may go and get my
See how hot the sun is.	hat.
It is hot to-day.	I will go and see the
See the dog run to me.	man.
She has a new hat.	He sits on a tin box.

No. 10.—X.

phā	phē	phī	phō	phū	phȳ
qua	que	qui	quo	quy	qu
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
sea	sce	sçi	seo	seu	sçy
swa	swe	swi	swo	swu	swy

No. 11.—XI.

splā	splē	splī	splō	splū	splȳ
spra	spre	spri	spro	spru	spry
stra	stre	stri	stro	stru	stry
shra	shre	shri	shro	shru	shry

BĀR, LĀST, CĀER, FĀLL, WHAT: HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

serā	serē	serī	serō	seru	serȳ
sela	sele	seli	selo	selū	sely

No. 12.—XII.

eāb	fīb	hōb	eūb	sāp	lād	bīd	gōd
dab	jib	job	dub	rīp	mad	hid	hod
nab	nib	lob	sub	nīp	pad	did	sod
tab	rib	mob	hub	sōp	sad	lid	nod
nēb	bōb	rob	rub	bād	lēd	rid	odd
web	eob	sob	tub	gad	red	kid	pod
bīb	fob	būb	lāp	had	wed	mid	rod

A new cap.	I hid it in the box.
A cob-web.	Put on his new bib.
He has got a new tub.	Do not go to the tub.
He is not a bad boy.	She can rub off the dust.
The lad had a new pen.	She put my cap in the tub.
He saw a mad dog.	He had a new red cap.
She led him to bed.	I can do as I am bid.

No. 13.—XIII.

lōg	eūd	fāg	tāg	pīg	dūg	pūg	kām
dog	mud	hag	rag	fig	hug	rug	lam
bog	bāg	jag	wag	rig	jug	dām	jam
būd	eag	lag	lēg	wig	tug	ham	ram
rud	sag	nag	keg	būg	mug	jam	yam

She has a new bag for me.	Do not let a bug get on the bed.
I can tag the boy.	I put the mug in my new tin box.
A big dog can run.	I can rub the ink off my pen on a rag.
He has fed the pig.	He may put the red jug in my new tin box.
The man can put on his wig.	
My nag can run in the lot.	

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ɛ=K; Ê=J; Ʒ=Z; ƳH=SH.

No. 14.—XIV.

hēm	gŭm	dăn	rěn	měn	fĭn	wĭn	gŭn
gēm	hum	fan	ben	pen	hin	eōn	pun
dĭm	mum	man	den	ten	kin	don	run
him	rum	pan	fen	wen	pin	bŭn	sun
rim	sum	ran	hen	bĭn	sin	dun	tun
dŭm	băn	tan	ken	din	tin	fun	nun

No. 15.—XV.

hăp	găp	pĭp	möp	făr	făt	văt	nět
rap	dĭp	sip	top	tar	rat	bět	wet
map	hip	kip	pop	jar	hat	jet	pet
lap	rip	nip	sop	mar	mat	ġet	set
pap	tip	föp	lop	par	sat	let	yet
tap	lip	hop	băr	băt	pat	met	hăș

No. 16.—XVI.

bĭt	pĭt	jöt	göt	nüt	věx	föx	eăn
çit	sit	lot	wot	rut	fĭx	wad	eap
fit	wit	not	büt	lăx	mix	wan	eat
lit	böt	pot	eut	tax	pix	war	sap
mit	eot	rot	hut	wax	six	waş	ġin
nit	dot	sot	jut	sěx	böx	wat	chit

Ann can hem my cap.

She has a new fan.

He hid in his den.

The pig is in his pen.

I see ten men.

He had a gun.

I saw him run.

The map is wet.

She will sit by me.

He has cut my pen.

I had a nut to eat.

Can you get my hat?

It is in my lap.

I will get a new map.

A bat can fly.

A cat can eat a rat.

I met the boy.

He sat on my box.

Now the sun is set.

I met six men to-day

Ten men sat by me.

I put the pin on my tin
box.

Let him get the wax.

BĀR, LĀST, ĆĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 17.—XVII.

bābe	hīde	mōde	āçe	bīçe	eāge	lāke
eade	ride	lode	dace	dice	gāge	take
fade	side	node	face	lice	page	make
jade	tide	rode	lace	mice	rage	rake
lade	wide	lobe	pace	nice	sage	sake
made	ōde	robe	race	rice	dōge	hake
wade	bode	eūbe	mace	vice	hūge	wake
bīde	eode	tube	īce	āge	bāke	eake

No. 18.—XVIII.

dike	yōke	dāle	mīle	dōle	eāme
like	dūke	male	nile	hole	dame
pike	Luke	hale	pile	mole	fame
tike	fluke	pale	tile	pole	game
eōke	āle	sale	vile	sole	lame
joke	bale	tale	wile	tole	name
poke	eale	bīle	bōle	mūle	same
woke	gale	file	eole	rūle	tame

No. 19.—XIX.

āpe	rīpe	mōpe	ōre	mōre	wōve
eāpe	wipe	hope	bore	sore	gāze
tape	tīpe	rope	eore	tore	haze
nape	eōpe	mēre	fore	yore	maze
rape	pope	here	gore	eove	raze
pīpe	lope	sere	lore	rove	eraze

No. 20.—XX.

eūre	kīne	lāne	āte	bīte	dōse
lure	nine	mane	date	çite	bone
pure	pine	pane	gate	kite	eone
dīne	sine	sane	fate	mite	zone
fine	wine	eane	hate	rite	hone
line	vine	wane	late	site	tone
mine	bāne	base	mate	dive	Jūne

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

tīne	vāne	eāse	pāte	hīve	tūne
fāne	vase	rate	rīve	fūme	sāne

No. 21.—XXI.

törn	ālp	eāmp	īmp	būmp	rūmp
worn	sealp	lamp	gīmp	dump	erump
sworn	hēlp	elamp	limp	chump	pump
ūrn	kelp	ramp	pimp	jump	trump
burn	yelp	eramp	erimp	lump	eārp
churn	gūlp	stamp	shrimp	elump	searp
spurn	pulp	vamp	pōmp	plump	harp
turn	dāmp	hēmp	romp	mump	sharp

No. 22.—XXII.

āsp	erīsp	chōps	pīet	rāft	wēft
gasp	wisp	āet	striet	eraft	gīft
hasp	drēgs	faet	dūet	draft	shift
elasp	tōngs	paet	āft	graft	lift
rasp	lūngs	taet	baft	waft	rift
grasp	lēng	traet	haft	hēft	drift
lisp	gūlf	sēet	shaft	left	sift

No. 23.—XXIII.

ōft	pēlt	eōlt	ānt	pēnt	dīnt
loft	welt	dolt	chant	çent	lint
soft	gīlt	jolt	grant	spent	flint
tūft	hilt	hold	slant	rent	splint
bēlt	milt	eānt	pant	sent	mint
felt	spilt	seant	bēnt	tent	print
melt	tilt	plant	dent	vent	tint
smelt	bōlt	rant	lent	went	stint

No. 24.—XXIV.

brūnt	wēpt	smärt	snôrt	lāst	zēst
grunt	swept	part	sort	blast	hest
runt	ärt	tart	tort	mast	chest

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

äpt	eärt	stärt	hürt	päst	jěst
chapt	dart	pērt	shīrt	vast	lest
kěpt	hart	vert	flirt	dīdst	blest
slept	chart	wert	eást	midst	nest
erept	mart	shôrt	fast	běst	pest

No. 25.—X X V.

rěst	quěst	mĭst	eöst	thĭrst	lŭst
erest	west	grist	fĭrst	bŭst	must
drest	zest	wrist	bŭrst	dust	rust
test	fĭst	wist	eurst	gust	erust
vest	list	löst	durst	just	trust

Fire will burn wood and coal.

Coal and wood will make a fire.

The world turns round in a day.

Will you help me pin my frock?

Do not sit on the damp ground.

We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.

The lame man limps on his lame leg.

We make ropes of hemp and flax.

A rude girl will romp in the street.

The good girl may jump the rope.

A duck is a plump fowl.

The horse drinks at the pump.

A pin has a sharp point.

We take up a brand of fire with the tongs.

Good boys and girls will act well.

How can you test the speed of your horse?

He came in haste, and left his book.

Men grind corn and sift the meal.

We love just and wise men.

The wind will drive the dust in our eyes.

Bad boys love to rob the nests of birds.

Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can.

Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 26.—XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bā' ker	trō ver	sō lar	wō ful	pā pal
sha dy	elo ver	po lar	po em	eō pal
la dy	do nor	lū nar	fo rum	vī al
tī dy	vā por	sō ber	Sā tan	pē nal
hō ly	fa vor	pā çer	fū el	ve nal
lī my	fla vor	ra çer	du el	fī nal
sli my	sa vor	grō çer	eru el	ō ral
bō ny	ha lo	çi der	gru el	ho ral
po ny	sō lo	spi der	pū pil	mū ral
po ker	hē ro	wā fer	lā bel	nā sal
tī ler	ne gro	ea per	lī bel	fa tal
eā per	tȳ ro	tī ġer	lō eal	na tal
pa per	out go	mā ker	fo eal	ru ral
ta per	sā go	ta ker	vo eal	vī tal
vī per	tū lip	ra ker	lē gal	tō tal
bi ter	çē dar	sē ton	re gal	o val
fē ver	brī er	ru in	dī al	plī ant
ō ver	fri ar	hȳ men	tri al	ġi ant

Bakers bake bread and cakes.

I like to play in the shady grove.

Some fishes are very bony.

I love the young lady that shows me how to read.

A pony is a very little horse.

We poke the fire with the poker.

The best paper is made of linen rags.

Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.

An ox loves to eat clover.

The tulip is very pretty, growing in the garden.

A dial shows the hour of the day.

Cedar trees grow in the woods.

The blackberry grows on a brier.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĠET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

Cider is made of apples.

A tiger will kill and eat a man.

A raker can rake hay.

A vial is a little bottle.

A giant is a very stout, tall man.

The Holy Bible is the book of God.

No. 27.—XXVII.

seăb	erïb	grüb	blöd	plöd	stăg
stab	drib	shrub	bred	trod	serag
blab	squib	stub	sped	seüd	snag
slab	chüb	shăd	shred	stud	drag
erab	elub	elad	shed	slug	swag
drab	snub	glad	sled	brag	flag
glïb	serub	brad	shöd	erag	sham
snib	drub	flöd	elod	shag	eram

No. 28.—XXVIII.

elăm	prïm	seăn	spïn	trăp	slïp
dram	trim	elan	grin	serap	grip
slam	swim	plan	twin	strap	serip
swam	frôm	span	chăp	chïp	drip
stēm	seüm	bran	elap	ship	trip
skïm	plum	glën	flap	skip	strip
brim	grum	chïn	slap	elip	frit
grim	drum	skin	snap	flip	split

No. 29.—XXIX.

chöp	chär	flăt	slît	blöt	slüt
shop	spar	plat	smit	elot	smut
slop	star	spat	spit	plot	glut
erop	stîr	brat	split	spot	strut
stop	blûr	frêt	grit	grot	flăx
prop	slur	whet	seöt	trot	flûx
seär	spur	tret	shot	shût	flöss

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

Ann can spin flax.	He must not drink a
A shad can swim.	dram.
He was glad to see me.	He set a trap for a rat.
The boy can ride on a	Ships go to sea.
sled.	The boy can chop.
A plum will hang by a	The man shot a ball.
stem.	I saw her skim the milk
The boy had a drum.	in a pan.

No. 30.—X X X.

bŭlb	böld	bänd	bränd	wënd	fönd
bärb	eold	hand	ënd	blend	pond
garb	gold	land	bend	bīnd	fünd
hērb	fold	rand	fend	find	bärd
verb	hold	bland	lend	hind	eard
eûrb	mold	grand	mend	kind	hard
chīld	sold	gland	rend	mind	lard
mild	told	sand	send	rind	pard
wild	seold	stand	tend	wind	searf
öld	änd	strand	vend	bönd	bird

No. 31.—X X X I.

hērd	sûrf	sŭch	lānch	bŭnch	lätch
eûrd	seurf	fīlch	blanch	hunch	match
surd	rīch	milch	branch	lunch	patch
turf	mŭch	pätch	stanch	punch	snatch
ärch	pouch	erötch	dītch	switch	erütch
march	erouch	botch	hitch	twitch	Dutch
starch	tôrch	blotch	pitch	skētch	plush
harsh	chûrch	itch	stitch	stretch	flush
marsh	lurch	bitch	witch	elütch	erush

To filch is to steal. We must not filch.
A bird sits on a branch to sing.

BĀR, LĀST, ĠĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĒD, MARĒNE; LĒNK;

No. 32.—XXXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse'	re elāim'	un sāy'	ben zoin'
de base	pro elaim	as say	a void
in ease	dis elaim	a way	a droit
a bate	ex elaim	o bey	ex ploit
de bate	de mēan	eon vey	de eoy
se date	be mōan	pur vey	en joy
ere ate	re tāin	sur vey	al loy
ob late	re main	de fȳ	em ploy
re late	en grōss	af fȳ	an noy
in flate	dis ereet	de nȳ	de stroy
eol late	al lāy	de erȳ	eon voy
trans late	de lay	re boil	es pouȳe
mis state	re lay	de spoil	ea rouse
re plēte	in lay	em broil	de vour
eom plete	mis lay	re eoil	re dound
se erete	dis play	sub join	de vout
re ȳite	de eay	ad join	a mount
in ȳite	dis may	re join	sur mount
po lite	de fray	en join	dis mount
ig nite	ar ray	eon join	re eount
re deem	be tray	dis join	re nown
es teem	pōr tray	mis join	en dow
de elāim	a stray	pur loin	a vow

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters.

Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ө=K; Ǿ=J; ǣ=Z; ÇH=SH.

Good men obey the laws of God.
 I love to survey the starry heavens.
 Careless girls mislay their things.
 The fowler decoys the birds into his net.
 Cats devour rats and mice.
 The adroit ropedancer can leap and jump and
 perform as many exploits as a monkey.
 Wise men employ their time in doing good to
 all around them.
 In the time of war, merchant vessels sometimes
 have a convoy of ships of war.
 Kings are men of high renown,
 Who fight and strive, to wear a crown.
 God created the heavens and the earth in six
 days, and all that was made was very good.
 To purloin is to steal.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

deed	breed	glee	steel	green	sleek
feed	seed	free	deem	seen	meek
heed	weed	tree	seem	teen	reek
bleed	bee	eel	teem	steen	ereek
meed	fee	feel	sheen	queen	Greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week
reed	flee	reel	sereen	cheek	beef

No. 34.—XXXIV.

deep	weep	leer	lees	meet	broöd
sheep	sweep	flee	bees	greet	geese
keep	beer	sneer	beet	street	fleece
sleep	deer	peer	feet	sweet	sleeve
peep	cheer	seer	sheet	fööd	reeve
ereep	sheer	steer	fleet	mood	breeze
steep	jeer	queer	sleet	rood	freeze

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT: HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 35.--XXXV.

bōom	grōom	lōo	trōop	bōoſe	rōok
eoom	boon	eoo	stoop	chooſe	brōok
doom	loon	two	swoop	nooſe	erōok
loom	moon	eōop	boor	eōok	tōok
bloom	noon	seoop	moor	hōok	wōol
gloom	spoon	loop	poor	lōok	wōod
room	soon	sloop	loose	stōok	gōod
broom	swoon	droop	goose	nōok	stōod
fōol	spōol	bōot	rōot	prōof	sōn
pool	stool	eoot	roof	blōod	wōn
tool	roost	moot	woof	flōod	tōn

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.

The man cuts down trees with his ax.

Eels swim in the brook.

Sharp tools are made of steel.

The sun seems to rise and set each day.

The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.

In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.

I have seen the full moon.

A king and queen may wear crowns of gold.

I will kiss the babe on his cheek.

We go to church on the first day of the week.

The man put a curb round our deep well.

Wool makes the sheep warm.

Men keep their pigs in pens.

We lie down and sleep in beds.

The new broom sweeps clean.

The wild deer runs in the woods.

The red beet is good to eat.

If I meet him in the street, I will greet him with
a kind look, and show him my new book.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; BÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; ß=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 36.—XXXVI.

bäck	päck	quäck	quick	rïck	wïck
hack	rack	bäck	chick	brick	elöck
jack	erack	deck	elick	erick	lock
lack	track	check	kick	trick	block
black	sack	neck	lick	sick	hock
slack	tack	peck	nick	tick	shock
smack	stack	speck	pick	stick	flock

No. 37.—XXXVII.

pöck	chück	stüçk	bülk	elänk	pränk
rock	luck	ëlç	hulk	flank	tank
brock	eluck	welç	skulk	plank	ïnk
erock	pluck	yelç	bänk	slank	link
frock	muck	ïlç	dank	rank	blink
mock	truck	bilç	hank	erank	elink
sock	struck	silk	shank	drank	slink
büçk	suck	milk	lank	frank	sink
duçk	tuck	kilt	blank	shrank	brink

No. 38.—XXXVIII.

prïnk	drünk	märç	ïrk	ask	dïsk
shrink	trunk	park	dirç	bask	risk
mink	sunk	spark	kirk	eask	brisk
wink	slunk	stark	quirç	hask	frisk
drink	ärç	jërç	eôrç	flask	büsk
pink	lark	elerç	fork	mask	dusk
spünk	dark	perk	stork	task	husk
junk	hark	smïrk	lûrk	dësk	böss
skunk	shark	shïrk	Turç	whïsk	tüft

The smell of the pink is sweet.
I can play when my task is done.

BÄE, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 39.—XXXIX.

bŭsk	snärl	chûrl	bärm	bärn	börn
musk	twirl	purl	farm	tarn	eorn
rusk	whirl	ëlm	harm	yarn	seorn
tusk	eûrl	helm	charm	kêrn	morn
dusk	furl	fîlm	spêrm	fern	lorn
märl	hurl	ärm	term	stern	horn

No. 40.—XL.

ġaff	seöff	pŭff	eall	wall	quëll
staff	doff	ruff	fall	thrall	well
quaff	bŭff	stuff	gall	small	dwell
skiff	euff	ădd	hall	squall	swell
eliff	huff	ôdd	mall	smëll	ill
tiff	luff	ëgg	pall	spell	bill
stiff	bluff	all	tall	sell	quill
öff	muff	ball	stall	tell	ebb

No. 41.—XLI

ġill	kïll	stïll	röll	düll	inn
ġill	skill	quill	seroll	gull	bin
hill	shrill	squill	droll	hull	wrën
mill	spill	will	troll	skull	bûrr
rill	trill	swill	stroll	lull	purr
drill	sill	böll	toll	mull	bush
frill	fill	poll	eüll	trull	püş

No. 42.—XLII.

äss	träss	ġuëss	kïss	möss	trüss
bass	brass	less	bliss	eross	bust
lass	grass	bless	miss	dross	bûr
glass	çëss	mess	Swiss	eost	bull
elass	dress	eress	böss	büss	full
mass	press	chess	loss	fuss	püss
p.ass	stress	tress	gloss	muss	hûrt

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; C=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

No. 43.—XLIII.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
stāve	stāves	ëgg	ëggs	quill	quills
eliff	eliffs	hall	halls	pöll	pölls
mill	mills	wall	walls	sküll	skülls
pill	pills	bill	bills	inn	inns
ball	balls	sill	sills	bëll	bëlls

A skiff is a small rowboat.
 A cliff is a high steep rock.
 Leave off your bad tricks.
 A tarn is a small lake among the mountains.
 A ship has a tall mast.
 I like to see a good stone wall round a farm.
 A pear tree grows from the seed of a pear.
 A good boy will try to spell and read well.
 Do not lose or sell your books.
 A good son will help his father.
 I dwell in a new brick house.
 If you boil dry beans and peas they will swell.
 A duck has a wide flat bill.
 One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.
 One pint cup will hold four gills.
 I saw a rill run down the hill.
 A brook will turn a mill.
 A bull has a stiff neck.
 The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.
 When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.
 A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.
 Hogs feed on swill and corn.
 The skull is the bony case that encloses the brain.
 Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.
 A gull is a large sea fowl that feeds on fish.
 Some sea bass are as large as shad.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THÈRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Brass is made of zinc and copper.

The rain will make the grass grow.

You must keep your dress neat and clean.

The moon is much smaller than the sun.

I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.

Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.

Moss grows on trees in the woods.

Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off
and leave the dross.

God will bless those who do his will.

No. 44.—XLIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' quet	pöt' ash	pitch' er	băn' dy
gūs set	fīl lip	butch er	ean dy
rus set	gös sip	üşh er	hand y
cös set	bīsh op	witch eraft	stūr dy
çiv et	gāl lop	tăn gent	stūd y
riv et	shal lop	pun gent	läck ey
věl vet	tröl lop	co gent	jöck ey
hăb it	tūr gid	ûr gent	môn key
rab bit	běg gar	tăl ent	tûrn kēy
ôr bit	vũl gar	frag ment	měd ley
eòm fit	çěl lar	sěg ment	ăl ley
pröf it	pīl lar	fīg ment	gal ley
līn it	eöl lar	pig ment	val ley
sūm mit	dol lar	păr rot	völ ley
vöm it	pop lar	pīv ot	pul ley
hēr mit	grām mar	băl lot	bār ley
ărın pit	nēe tar	mār mot	pars ley
mēr it	tār tar	rām pärt	möt ley
spīr it	môr tar	möd est	kīd ney
eül prit	jab ber	tēm pest	dön key
vış it	röb ber	för est	chīm ney

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔB; RULE, PULL; EXIST; €=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

trăn' sit	lũb' ber	ĩn' quest	hòn' ey
ean to	blub ber	eõn quest	mòn ey
shĩv er	ãm ber	här vest	joûr ney
sil ver	mẽm ber	ĩn mōst	eũm frey
eov er	lĩm ber	ũt mōst	lãm prey
sũl phur	tĩm ber	ĩm pōst	jěr sey
mũr mur	ũm ber	chẽst nut	ker sey
mũf fler	eum ber	eõn test	eler gy
sãm pler	lum ber	jăck daw	tăn sy
měl on	num ber	mĩl dew	ral ly
sěr mon	bär ber	eûr few	sal ly
drăg on	měr çer	ěd dy	tal ly
eou põn	wòn der	gĩd dy	jěl ly
gránd sòn	yõn der	mũd dy	sĩl ly
lack er	gĩn ger	rud dy	fõl ly
grõt to	chär ger	gẽn try	jol ly
kĩd năp	trẽnch er	sũl try	õn ly

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.
 Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they
 may hear quick, and see well in the dark.
 We like to have our friends visit us.
 Visitors should not make their visits too long.
 Silver spoons are not apt to rust.
 Beggars will beg rather than work.
 Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.
 One hundred cents are worth a dollar.
 A dollar is worth a hundred cents.
 Dollars are our largest silver coins.
 Silver and copper ores are dug out of the
 ground, and melted in a very hot fire.
 A mercer is one who deals in silks and woolen
 cloths.
 A grotto is a cavern or cave.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; MĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 45.—XLV.

bădġe	slġdġe	bŭdġe	swĭnge	gôrġe	părse
fadġe	wedġe	judġe	twinge	ŭrġe	ērse
ġdġe	mĭdġe	grudġe	lounge	gurġe	terse
hedġe	ridġe	hĭnge	plŭnge	purġe	verse
ledġe	brĭdġe	erĭnge	sĕrġe	surġe	eôrse
pledġe	lödġe	fringe	verġe	ġĕrm	gorse
fledġe	podġe	singe	dĭrġe	eöpse	morse

No. 46.—XLVI.

house	rĭch	quĕnch	mŭnch	kĕtch
louse	bĕlch	stench	gulch	retch
mouse	bĭrch	wench	bătch	flĭtch
souse	bĕnch	ĭnch	hatch	nōtch
eôrse	blench	elĭnch	eatch	potch
purse	drench	fĭnch	snatch	hutch
părch	French	flinch	seratch	sŷlph
pĕrch	tench	pinch	ĕtch	lymph
seôrch	trench	winch	fetch	nymph

The razor has a sharp edge.

A ledge is a ridge of rocks.

The farmer splits rails with a wedge.

A judge must not be a bad man.

Doors are hung on hinges.

Birch wood will make a hot fire.

If you go too near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock.

The troops march to the sound of the drum.

Six boys can sit on one long bench.

The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs.

The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long.

I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; €=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ÇH=SH.

A cat can catch rats and mice; and a trap will catch a fox.

A hen will sit on a nest of eggs and hatch chickens.

The latch holds the door shut.

We can light the lamp with a match.

Never snatch a book from any one.

A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

No. 47.—XLVII.

rîse	elôse	ûse	gûide	thÿme
wîse	noÿse	fuse	gûile	shrine
gûise	roÿse	muse	quite	sphêre
chôse	proÿse	phrase	quote	grîme

The sun will set at the close of the day.

Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a bridle.

The earth is not quite round. It is not so long from north to south as it is from east to west.

A sphere is a round body or globe.

In the nose are the organs of smell.

We love to hear a chime of bells.

A shrine is a case or box; a hallowed place.

A great heat will fuse tin.

His prose is written in a good style.

A phrase is a short form of speech, or a part of a sentence.

No. 48.—XLVIII.

void	spoil	point	noÿse	hoist	pound
oil	broil	eoin	poÿse	joist	round
boil	soil	loin	eoif	moist	ground
eoil	toil	join	quoif	bound	sound
foil	oint	groin	quoit	found	wound
roil	joint	quoin	foist	hound	mound

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FÄLL, WHÄT; HËR, PRËY, THËRE; ĜET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 49.—XLIX.

loud	trout	pouch	flour	mount	elout
proud	chouse	foul	sour	out	flout
eloud	grouse	owl	eount	bout	snout
shroud	spouſe	eowl	fount	seout	pout
ounce	rouſe	prowl	fowl	gout	spout
bounce	browſe	seowl	howl	shout	sprout
flounce	touſe	stout	growl	lout	choiſe
pounce	erown	brown	rout	our	voiſe
grout	frown	elown	eouch	seour	poiſe
erout	town	gown	slouch	hour	noiſe

We can burn fish oil in lamps.

We boil beets with meat in a pot.

Pears are choice fruit.

When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.

The cat and mouse live in the house.

The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.

One hand of a watch goes round once in an hour.

Wheat flour will make good bread.

Limes are sour fruit.

A hog has a long snout to root up the ground.

A trout is a good fish to eat.

An ox is a stout, tame beast.

Fowls have wings to fly in the air.

Wolves howl in the woods in the night.

A dog will growl and bark.

The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground.

Rain will make the ground moist.

You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire.

We move our limbs at the joints.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ê=Z; ÇH=SH.

Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass.

A pin has a head and a point.

A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.

Men play on the bass viol.

A great gun makes a loud noise.

Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes.

The beams of a wooden house are held up by posts and joists; these are parts of the frame.

God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.

The globe is nearly round like a ball.

The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.

No. 50.—L.

sēa	rēad	āid	gōurd	pēaçe	hēave
pea	gōad	laid	sourçe	lease	weave
flea	load	maid	course	prāiße	leave
plea	road	staid	erēase	eōarse	blūe
bead	toad	bōard	grease	hoarse	flue
mead	woad	hoard	çease	brēve	glue

No. 51.—LI.

bÿe	bāize	lōaf	ēach	tēach	blēak
lye	raiße	fiēf	beach	eōach	fleak
eye	maize	chief	bleach	roach	speak
ēaße	shēaf	lief	peach	broach	peak
teasse	leaf	brief	reach	lēash	sneak
sēize	neaf	grief	breach	beak	ereak
cheeße	ōaf	wāif	preach	leak	freak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.

BĀR, LĀST, ĒĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 52.—LII.

breāk	ōak	pēal	shōal	nāil	tāil
steāk	eroak	seal	āil	snail	vail
strēak	soak	veal	bail	pail	quail
sereak	bēal	weal	fail	rail	wail
squeak	deal	zeal	hail	frail	bōwl
weak	heal	eōal	jail	grail	sōul
shriēk	meal	foal	flail	trail	bēam
twēak	neal	goal	mail	sail	dream

No. 53.—LIII.

flēam	stēam	bēan	miēn	grāin	plāin
gleam	fōam	dean	mōan	brain	slain
ream	loam	lean	loan	strain	main
bream	roam	elean	roan	sprain	pain
eream	āim	glean	groan	chain	rain
scream	elaim	mean	fāin	lain	drain
team	maim	wean	gain	blain	train

When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and
its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

Girls are fond of fine beads to wear round
their necks.

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.

Men load hay with a pitchfork.

A load of oak wood is worth more than a load
of pine wood.

A toad will jump like a frog.

A saw mill will saw logs into boards.

A gourd grows on a vine, like a squash.

You can not teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak.

The man who drinks rum may soon want a loaf
of bread.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOÓN, ÓR; EÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ɛ=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.
 Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.
 The miller grinds corn into meal.
 The flesh of calves is called veal.
 Apples are more plentiful than peaches.
 The preacher is to preach the gospel.
 Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.
 A roach is a short, thick, flat fish.
 Men get their growth before they are thirty.
 The beak of a bird is its bill, or the end of its bill.
 Greenland is a bleak, cold place.

No. 54.—LIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, AND
 LEFT UNMARKED AS AN EXERCISE IN NOTATION.

bot' a ny
 el e gy
 prod i gy
 ef fi gy
 eb o ny
 en er gy
 lit ur gy
 in fa my
 big a my
 blas phe my
 en e my
 am i ty
 vil lain y
 com pa ny
 lit a ny
 lar ce ny
 des ti ny
 cal um ny
 tyr an ny

fel' o ny
 col o ny
 har mo ny
 cot ton y
 glut ton y
 can o py
 oc cu py
 quan ti ty
 sal a ry
 reg is try
 beg gar y
 bur gla ry
 gran a ry
 gloss a ry
 lac ta ry
 her ald ry
 hus band ry
 rob ber y
 chan ce ry

sor' cer y
 im age ry
 witch er y
 butch er y
 fish er y
 quack er y
 crock er y
 mock er y
 cook er y
 cut ler y
 gal ler y
 rar i ty
 em er y
 nun ner y
 frip per y
 fop per y
 or re ry
 ar ter y
 mas ter y

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHÄT; HËR, PRËY, THËRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

mys' ter y	liv' er y	fac' to ry
bat ter y	cav al ry	vic to ry
flat ter y	rev el ry	his to ry
lot ter y	bot tom ry	black ber ry
but ter y	pil lo ry	bar ber ry
ev er y	mem o ry	sym me try
rev er y	arm o ry	rib ald ry

Botany is the science of plants.

An elegy is a funeral song.

A prodigy is something very wonderful.

An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.

Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.

Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.

Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.

Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.

Salary is a stated allowance*for services.

Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.

We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.

A glossary is used to explain obscure words.

History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.

No. 55.—L V.

blāde	chīde	glōbe	spāce	trīce	brāke
shade	glide	probe	braçe	twīce	drake
glade	slide	glēbe	graçe	stāge	slake
spade	bride	gībe	traçe	shake	quake
grade	pride	bribe	slīce	flake	strike
trade	stride	seribe	miçe	stake	spike
braid	erūde	tribe	spiçe	snake	chōke
jade	prude	plāce	priçe	spake	poke

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Æ=J; Š=Z; CH=SH.

brōke	smīle	shāme	slīme	spāme
spoke	stile	blame	prime	chīne
smoke	spile	elīme	erime	swine
stroke	frāme	chime	plūme	twine

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades.

The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night.

A glade is an opening among trees.

A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of a captain or lieutenant.

Trade is the purchase and sale, or the exchange of goods.

Smoke rises, because it is lighter than the air.

A globe is a round body, like a ball.

A bribe is given to corrupt the judgment.

A smile shows that we are pleased.

We have heard the chime of church bells.

No. 56.—LVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' ter	măt' ter	lĭe' tor	tăn' ner
ean ter	tat ter	vĭe tor	ĭn ner
çĕn ter	lĕt ter	dōe tor	din ner
en ter	fet ter	tĭn der	tin ner
wĭn ter	el der	pĕd dler	sin ner
fĕs ter	nev er	tĭl ler	ĕôr ner
pes ter	ev er	sūt ler	hăm per
tes ter	sev er	hăm mer	pam per
sĭs ter	lĭv er	ram mer	tam per
fōs ter	rĭv er	sŭm mer	tĕm per
băt ter	măn or	lĭm ner	ten ter
hat ter	tĕn or	băn ner	sĭm per

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

elāp' per	tŭn' nel	hōv' el	ăn' vil
pĕp per	fun nel	nov el	bĕz el
dĭp per	kĕr nel	mār vel	eōr al
eōp per	gōs pel	pĕn çil	bār ter
hop per	bār rel	măn ful	ear ter
ŭp per	sōr rel	sĭn ful	mās ter
sup per	dōr sal	aw ful	eas tor
vĕs per	mor sel	pĕr il	pas tor
reb el	vĕs sel	tōn sil	pār lor
eăn çel	tĭn sel	dos sil	gar ner
eam el	grāv el	fos sil	fār del
pan nel	bĕv el	lĕn til	art ful
kĕn nel	lev el	eāv il	dar nel
fen nel	rev el	çiv il	harp er

We have snow and ice in the cold winter.

The little sister can knit a pair of garters.

Never pester the little boys.

Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.

Peaches may be better than apples.

The rivers run into the great sea.

The doctor tries to cure the sick.

The new table stands in the parlor.

A tin peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.

The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.

The farmer eats his dinner at noon.

I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.

We eat bread and milk for supper.

The farmer puts his cider into barrels.

Vessels sail on the large rivers.

My good little sister may have a slate and pencil; and she may make letters on her slate.

That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.

The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his horse.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔB; BÛLE, PÛLL; EÛIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ñ=Z; ÇH=SH.

Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.
Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.—L VII.

mōurn	grōwn	hēap	fēar	spēar	ōar
borne	vāin	cheap	year	rear	hoar
shorn	wain	leap	hear	drear	roar
ōwn	swain	neap	shea	sear	soar
shown	twain	reap	blear	tēar	boar
blown	train	sōap	elcar	weâr	piēr
flown	stain	ēar	smear	sweâr	tier
sown	lane	dear	near	teâr	bier

No. 58.—L VIII.

âir	yoūr	stîlts	pēat	mōat	wāit
fair	tōur	chintz	treat	groat	bruit
hair	ēaveş	ēat	seat	eight	fruit
chair	leaveş	beat	greāt	freight	sūit
lair	greaveş	feat	ōat	weight	mîlt
pair	pāinş	heat	bloat	bāit	built
stair	shēarş	bleat	coat	gait	guilt
hêir	guēss	meat	goat	plait	eōurt
fōur	guest	neat	float	trait	sāint

No. 59.—L IX.

ēast	wāist	elew	spew	yew	mōw
beast	dew	flew	erew*	bōw	row
least	few	brew*	serew*	show	snow
feast	hew	slew	drew*	low	erow
yeast	chew*	mew	grew*	blow	grow
bōast	Jew	new	shrew*	flow	strow
roast	view	views	strew*	glow	sōw
toast	blew	pew	stew	slow	stow

* ew, in the starred words, is pronounced like **oo**; in the other words, like **ū**.

BAR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE; GET; BIRD, MACHINE; LINK;

We do not like to see our own sins.

I like to see a full blown rose.

A vain girl is fond of fine things.

The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.

A dog can leap over a fence.

Much grain will make bread cheap.

I like to see men reap grain.

God made the ear, and He can hear.

Men shear the wool from sheep.

Flint glass is white and clear.

Fowls like to live near the house and barn.

Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?

Twelve months make one year.

I love to eat a good ripe pear.

The good boy will not tear his book.

A wild boar lives in the woods.

The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the sun.

The rain runs from the eaves of the house.

The sun heats the air, and makes it hot.

The old sheep bleats, and calls her lamb to her.

I wish you to treat me with a new hat.

A chair is a better seat than a stool.

I will wear my greatcoat in a cold wet day.

I have seen the ice float down the stream.

Boys and girls are fond of fruit.

The sun will rise in the east, and set in the west.

A beast can not talk and think, as we do.

We roast a piece of beef or a goose.

A girl can toast a piece of bread.

We chew our meat with our teeth.

Live coals of fire glow with heat.

A moat is a deep trench round a castle or other fortified place.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

däunt	täunt	slänt	bäрге
haunt	vaunt	lärge	sälve
flaunt	gränt	charge	searf

No. 60.—L X.

fraud	squash	awl	yawl	yawn
broad	wash	bawl	dawn	dwarf
sauce	swash	sprawl	fawn	watch
cause	quash	brawl	lawn	vault
gauze	gawk	erawl	pawn	fault
elause	hawk	drawl	spawn	aught
pause	haul	trawl	brawn	naught
paunch	maul	waul	drawn	eaught

No. 61.—L X I

brine	serape	seope	shave	drive
tine	drape	trope	slave	dröve
shone	shape	snore	plate	strove
erone	erape	släte	prate	grove
drone	grape	state	quite	elove
prone	snipe	grate	smite	gloze
stone	gripe	grave	spite	froze
prune	stripe	brave	sprite	prize
drüpe	tripe	erave	trite	smöte

Forks have two, three, or four tines.

We keep salt meat in brine.

Grapes grow on vines, in clusters.

Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove.

The boy loves ripe grapes.

Bedcords are long ropes.

Nut wood and coal will make a warm fire.

Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the yard.

Slates are stone, and used to cover roofs of houses.

BĂR, LÂST, CÂRF, FALL, WHAT; HĚR, PREY, THĚRE; ĢET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

We burn coal in a grate.

I had some green corn in July, on a plate.

Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow.

Bees live in hives and collect honey.

He was dull, and made trite remarks.

No. 62.—LXII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ăm' i ty
jöl li ty
nül li ty
ěn mi ty
săn i ty
van i ty
bal eo ny
lěn i ty
dīg ni ty
dēp ū ty
trīn i ty
pār i ty
eōm i ty
vēr i ty
den si ty
en ti ty
eāv i ty
lēv i ty
lăx i ty
pěn al ty
nōv el ty
făe ul ty
mōd est y
prōb i ty
ăm nes ty
bōt a ny

ōb' lo quy
sīn ew y
gāl ax y
pēd ant ry
īn fant ry
gāl lant ry
bīg ot ry
ăn ęs try
tap es try
mīn is try
īn dus try
çēt ū ry
mēr eu ry
īn ju ry
pēr ju ry
pěn ū ry
lŭx ū ry
hēr e sy
em bas sy
dē i ty
fe al ty
pī e ty
pō e sy
erŭ el ty
pū ri ty
nu di ty

dŷ' nas ty
gāy e ty
loy al ty
roy al ty
ū su ry (*ū'zhoo-*)
rā pi er
nau ti lus
pau ći ty
moi e ty
prēl a ęy
ăl i quot
man i fest
ŭp per mōst
ut ter mōst
eōn tra ry
çěl e ry
plē na ry
sā li ent
lē ni ent
ve he ment
brī er y
boun te oŭs
moun tain oŭs
eoun ter feīt
fraud ū lent
wạ ter y

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔE; FÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ê=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 63.—LXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse' ment	dis bûrse' ment	au tûm' nal
al lûre ment	in dôrse ment	how êv er
de bāse ment	ärch bîsh op	em bär rass
in çîte ment	ad vënt ûre	in stall ment
ex çîte ment	dis frăn chîşe	in thrall ment
en slāve ment	en fran chîşe	hy draul ies
a maze ment	mis eôn strûe	en joy ment
in quī ry	de poş it	em ploy ment
un ēa şy	re poş it	a māsş ment
eon vey ançe	at trîb ûte	em bär go
pur vey or	im mōd est	im prove ment
sur vey or	un lûck y	at tōr ney
sur vey ing	ap pën dix	an noy ançe

No. 64.—LXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

blăn' dish	blēm' ish	bûr' nish	noûr' ish
bran dish	skîr mish	pûn ish	skît tish
fûr bish	văn ish	elown ish	slût tish
rûb bish	fîn ish	snăp pish	lăv ish
sêlf ish	găr nish	par ish	rav ish
chûrl ish	tar nish	chěr ish	pûb lish
fur nish	var nish	flouř ish	pôt ash

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.

Strong drink leads to the debasement both of the mind and the body.

We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink.

The gambler wishes to get money without earning it.

An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.

An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.

Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRR, FALL, WHÄT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.

The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.

Parents should provide useful employment for their children.

Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.

No. 65.—L X V.

THE UNMARKED VOWELS (EXCEPT **e** FINAL) IN THIS LESSON
HAVE A SOUND APPROACHING THAT OF SHORT **u**.

hōrse' bäck	hēm' löck	jōur' nal
lämp bläck	fēt löck	räs eal
bär rack	măt tock	spī nal
răn säck	hōöd wĭnk	eön trĭte
hām mock	bul wark	trĭb ūte
häd dock	pĭtch fōrk	stăt ūte
päd löck	dām ask	eön eāve
wēd löck	sŷm bol	eön elāve
fĭre löck	vēr bal	ōe tāve
hĭll ock	mēd al	rēs eūe
bull ock	vēr nal	vāl ūe

No. 66.—L X V I.

a IN **ate**, UNMARKED, DOES NOT HAVE THE FULL SOUND OF
LONG **a**.

sĕn' ate	stăg' nāte	elĭ' mate	fĭ' nĭte
ĭn grāte	fĭl trāte	prĕl ate	pōst āge
pāl ate	prōs trāte	vĭ brāte	plū māge
stĕl lāte	frūs trāte	pĭ rate	trĭ umph
ĭn māte	dĭe tātē	eū rate	stāte ment
mĕss mātē	tĕs tātē	prĭ vate	rāi ment

When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish.

Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.

Exercise will give us a relish for our food.

In China, thousands sometimes famish with hunger.

Riding on horseback is good exercise.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

Lampblack is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.

The Indians traffic with our people, and give furs for blankets. Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome, and useful in building.

The Senate of the United States is called the Upper House of Congress.

Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.

Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.

Norway has a cold climate.

Medals are sometimes given as a reward at school.

We punish bad men to prevent crimes.

We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.

The drunkard's face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

No. 67.—L X V I I.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE PRIMARY ACCENT ON THE FIRST; THE LAST COLUMN LEFT UNMARKED.

lū' mi na ry	īg' no min y	mer' ce na ry
eū li na ry	çēr e mo ny	mil li ner y
mō ment a ry	āl i mo ny	or di na ry
nū ga to ry	mat ri mo ny	sem i na ry
nu mer a ry	pat ri mo ny	pul mo na ry
brē vi a ry	pār si mo ny	sub lu na ry
ěf fi ea çy	ăn ti mo ny	lit er a ry
del i ea çy	tēs ti mo ny	form u la ry
în tri ea çy	drôm e da ry	ar bi tra ry
eôn tu ma çy	prēb end a ry	ad ver sa ry
ob sti na çy	see ond a ry	em is sa ry
ăe eu ra çy	ex em pla ry	com mis sa ry
ěx i gen çy	ăn ti qua ry	cem e ter y
ex çel len çy	tīt ū la ry	see re ta ry
eôm pe ten çy	eūs tom a ry	mil i ta ry
īm po ten çy	hôn or a ry	sol i ta ry
mis çel la ny	pār çe na ry	sed en ta ry
nēc es sa ry	měd ul la ry	vol un ta ry

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

trīb' ū ta ry	dys' en ter y	man' da to ry
sāl ū ta ry	prēs by ter y	pur ga to ry
an çil la ry	pröm is so ry	dil a to ry
eap il la ry	prēd a to ry	or a to ry
ax il la ry	pref a to ry	dor mi to ry
eör ol la ry	pül sa to ry	mon i to ry
măx il la ry	mĭn a to ry	ter ri to ry
ad ver sa ry	aud it o ry	tran si to ry
al a bas ter	ěx ere to ry	in ven to ry
plan et a ry	jăn i za ry	con tro ver sy
stat ū a ry	mön as ter y	leg is la tive
sanet ū a ry	ăl le go ry	leg is lat ure
sūmpt ū a ry	dēs ul to ry	leg is la tor

The sun is the brightest luminary.

The moon is the luminary of the night.

The streets, houses, and shops in New York are illuminated by gas lights.

Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.

We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.

There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and ruin.

The obstinate will should be subdued.

Wedlock is the old Anglo-Saxon term for matrimony.

Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used in making types for printing.

A witness must give true testimony.

A dromedary is a large quadruped.

Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves; duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.

It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.

Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.

A seminary means a place of instruction.

Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.

The devil is the great adversary of man.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ÇH=SH.

Food is necessary to animal life.

Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.

An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.

The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.

A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.

Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.

The Ohio River has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.

Pure water and good air are salutary.

A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.

The dysentery is a painful disease.

A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.

The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.

Dilatory people are such as delay doing their work.

An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking.

The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.

They could not agree and had a bitter controversy.

No. 68.—LXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

im môr' tal	in fēr' nal	re plēv' in
pa rēnt al	ma ter nal	a băn don
æ quīt tal	pa ter nal	pĩ as ter
en ăm el	e ter nal	pĩ las ter
im pan el	in ter nal	as sēv er
ap pǎr el	dī ûr nal	dis sev er
ũ tēn sil	noe tur nal	de lĩv er
un çiv il	pro eõn sul	e lix ir
trĩ ùmph al	un çēr tain	pre çēp tor
in fõrm al	in elēm ent	eom põş ĩte
bap tĩş mal	de tēr mĩne	en ăm or
hĩ bēr nal	as sās sin	to bæe eo

BĂR, LÂST, CĂRE, FĂLL, WHAT; HĚR, PREY, THĚRE; ĢET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LINK;

sī rǝe' eo	sur rĕn' der	a pǝs' tâte
me mĕn to	diş ôr der	pro mŭl gate
pĭ men to	năr çis sus	in eâr nate
mu lăt to	eo lǝs sus	vol eā no
pal mĕt to	im pĕr feet	Oe tō ber
en vel op	in ter pret	in elo şŭre
de vel op	in hăb it	dis elo şure
De çem ber	eo hab it	eom po şure
Sep tem ber	pro hĭb it	ex po şure
No vem ber	dis erĕd it	fore elo şure
en eŭm ber	de erĕp it	dis eov er
eon sĭd er	in hĕr it	dis col or
be wil der	de mer it	re cov er
mis fōrt ūne	pōme grăn ate	dis com fit
me ăn der	ex am ple	diş ăş ter
en ġĕn der	in tĕs tâte	re păss ing

The soul is immortal; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.

Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes, and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for making garments.

A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending to these formalities it is called an informal meeting.

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.

Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.

The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night.

Tobacco is a native plant of America.

Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.

Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.

Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty and affection.

The blowing up of the steamship was a terrible disaster to us.

Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXÛST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 69.—L X I X.

bāy	jāy	slāy	drāy	trāy	swāy
day	lay	may	fray	stray	splay
fay	elay	nay	gray	say	prey
gay	flay	pay	pray	stay	dey
hay	play	ray	spray	way	bey

No. 70.—L X X.

boy	joy	toy	haw	elaw	raw	saw
eoy	eloy	eaw	jaw	flaw	eraw	law
hoy	troy	daw	draw	maw	straw	paw

No. 71.—L X X I.

swamp	smalt	swart	pōrt	līve	glōve
wasp	spalt	quart	most	eōme	work*
was	salt	pōrk	dōll	some	worst*
halt	want	fort	loll	dove	shōve
malt	wart	sport	gīve	love	monk

No. 72.—L X X I I.

bow	mow	sow	worm*	dīrt	squīrt
eow	now	vow	frōnt	flirt	first
how	brow	kēy	wont	shirt	wārd
plow	plow	ley	wort*	skirt	warm

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.

Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln.

You may play on a mow of hay.

A dray is a kind of low cart.

When we eat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed.

Little boys are fond of toys.

The sting of a wasp is very painful.

A swamp is wet, spongy land.

A monk lives in retirement from the world.

* o like ū (*wŭrk, wŭrst, wŭrm, wŭrt*).

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THÈRE; ĞET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.

Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln;
of this are made ale and beer.

No. 73.—LXXIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

läd' der	shēl' ter	chärt' er	chär' nel
blad der	fīl ter	lōb ster	bār ren
mad der	mil ler	līt ter	flōr in
fōd der	chāp ter	mōn ster	rob in
ūl çer	sūf fer	glīs ter	eof fin
eān çer	pīl fer	chāt ter	mūf fin
ūd der	bādğ er	shat ter	bōd kin
shud der	lēdğ er	elūt ter	wēl kin
rud der	bān <u>k</u> er	flut ter	nāp kin
pud der	ea <u>n</u> k er	plāt ter	pīp kin
gān der	ha <u>n</u> k er	smat ter	būs kin
pan der	tūm bler	spat ter	gōb lin
gēn der	sād dler	shīv er	mūğ lin
slen der	ant ler	sliv er	lū çid
ren der	skīm mer	quiv er	bār on
ten der	glim mer	eūl ver	flag on
çīn der	prōp er	tōr por	wag on
hin der	elāp per	ēr ror	fēl on
pōn der	skīp per	ter ror	gāl lon
ūn der	slip per	mīr ror	lēm on
blun der	erōp per	hōr ror	gām mon
plun der	ās per	çēn sor	mam mon
thun der	prōs per	spōn sor	eōm mon
sun der	lēss er	sēe tor	eān non
ōr der	dress er	sāch el	çīt ron
bor der	āft er	flan nel	tēn on
mūr der	rāft er	chap el	eān ton
dīf fer	rānt er	grav el	pīs ton

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EÛIST; €=K; Ğ=J; Ŗ=Z; ÇH=SH.

öf' fer	pröe' tor	träv' el	sěx' ton
eof fer	chăn nel	pòm mel	kĩm bo
seof fer	eũd gel	bush el	stũe eo
prof fer	hătch el	chăn çel	dĩt to

The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.

Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.

Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons, more or less.

Lemons grow on trees in warm climates.

The robin is a pretty singing-bird.

A napkin is a kind of towel.

Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.

The channel of a river is where the main current flows.

Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.

The farmer foddors his cattle in winter.

The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.

A gander is white and a goose gray.

Broom corn grows with a long slender stalk.

The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

brăçe' let	drĩ' ver	tũ' mor	erĩ' sis
dĩ et	mă jor	lă bor	gră ter
qui et	mĩ nor	ta bor	fō eus
sē eret	stũ por	ō dor	mũ eus
pō et	ju ror	eo lon	bō lus
to phet	prē tor	dē mon	flā grant
eýe let	tũ tor	ĩ ron (<i>i'urn</i>)	va grant
tũ mult	prĩ or	ă pron	tỹ rant
bōl ster	ră zor	dew lăp	dē çent
hōl ster	trē mor	erũ et	re cent
gră ver	hũ mor	bă sis	nō cent
qua ver	rũ mor	ũ' nit	lũ cent

BĂR, LĂST, CĂRE, FĂLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LIŊK;

trī' dent	vā' eant	need' y	hā' zy
pru dent	flū ent	erō ny	la zy
stū dent	frē quent	pū ny	dō zy
ā gent	se quent	vā ry	slēa zy
rē gent	rī ot	dū ty	jās per
eō gent	pi lot	nā vy	bār gain
sī lent	bāre fōot	gra vy	eăp tain
eāse ment	prē ęept	safe ty	ęēr tain
pave ment	pōst script	sūre ty	mūr rain
move ment	o vert	glō ry	vīl lain
mō ment	ru by	sto ry	vī ęor
cī pher	spī ęy	erā zy	slăn der

Ladies sometimes wear bracelets on their arms.

Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good songs.

Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.

A bolster is put at the head of a bed.

Men in old age love a quiet life.

A graver is a tool for engraving.

A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.

The driver is one who drives a team.

A minor is a young person not twenty-one years old.

Miners work in mines under ground.

A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.

The rose emits a pleasant flavor.

Labor makes us strong and healthy.

A colon is one of the stops in reading.

A pastor does not like to see vacant seats in his church.

Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.

Nero was a wicked tyrant at Rome.

Every person should wear a decent dress.

A major is an officer next above a captain.

A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.

Cedar is the most durable species of wood.

A postscript is something added to a letter.

The streets of cities are covered with pavements.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; BÛLE, PÛLL; EXÛST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ê=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 75.—LXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar rī' val	die tā' tor	dis fīg' ūre
ap proy al	tes ta tor	trans fig ūre
eo ē val	en vī ron	eon jēet ūre
re fū šal	pa gō dā	de bent ūre
re prī šal	tor pē do	in dent ūre
pe rü šal	bra vā do	en răpt ūre
de erē tal	tor na do	eon tēxt ūre
re çī tal	lum ba go	eom mīxt ure
re qui tal	vī ra go	eon tin ūe
prī mē val	far ra go	for bid ding
un e qual	pro vī ſo	un ěr ring
eo e qual	po tā to	pro çeed ing
re new al	oe ta vo	ex çeed ing
ī dē al	sub serī ber	sub al tern
il le gal	re vī val	es pou šal
de nī al	en dān ġer	en eoun ter
de erī al	de çī pher	ren eoun ter
tri bū nal	ma neū ver	a vow al
a eu men	hī ā tus	ad vow ſon
le gu men	quī ē tus	dis loy al
dis sēi zin	eon fēss or	dis eoŭr age
in çī ſor	ag gress or	en eoŭr age
ere ā tor	sue çess or	mo lās sēſ
spee ta tor	pre fīg ūre	de pārt ūre

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.

Coeval signifies of the same age.

Reprisal is seizing anything from an enemy in retaliation.

An incisor is a fore tooth.

Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty.

Requitel is a recompense for some act.

Primeval denotes what was first or original.

BĀR, LĀST, ĖĀRR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.

Acumen denotes quickness of perception.

Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal fruit from another's orchard or garden.

A virago is a turbulent, masculine woman.

Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar when it is cooling.

The potato is a native plant of America.

No. 76.—LXXVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap per tain'	pre eon çēive'	dis af fēet'
su per vēne	o ver drīve	o ver whelm
in ter vene	dis ap prove	mis in fōrm
im por tūne	o ver rēach	eoun ter āet
op por tune	o ver lōok	in di rēet
in se eure	dis in thrall	in eor reet
in ter fēre	re in stall	in ter seet
pre ma tūre	dis es teem	eon tra dīet
im ma ture	mis de mēan	o ver sēt
ad ver tīse	un fōre seen	in ter mīt
re eom pōse	fōre or dāin	rep re sēt
de eom poše	o ver strain	dis eon tent
in ter poše	as çer tain	çīr eum vent
pre dis poše	en ter tain	un der went
re in stāte	re ap pēar	o ver shoōt
im po līte	dis in tēr	in ter çēpt
re ū nite	in ter spērse	in ter rūpt
dis ū nite	re im būrse	o ver tōp
dis re pūte	çīr eum vōlve	re ap point
in ter lēave	o ver hāng	un der gō
in ter weave	o ver match	o ver lēap
mis be hāve	dis em bārک	o ver sleep
un de çēive	un der sēll	dis ap pēar

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ɔ=K; Ğ=J; Ʒ=Z; ƆH=SH.

moun tain eer'	fin an Ɔiēr'	o ver eást'
en ġin eer	brig a dier	re in vēst
dom i neer	gren a dier	eo ex ĭst
mu ti neer	bom bar dier	prē ex ĭst
pī o neer	deb o nâir	in ter mix
ăue tion eer	reş er voir	o ver thrōw
o ver seer	o ver joy	o ver flōw
prī va teer	mis em ploy	o ver lāy
vol un teer	es pla nāde	dis o bey
gaz et teer	in ex pērt	dis al low

No. 77.—LXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ăt' las	eöpf' y	hūr' ry	flăb' by
sũe eor	hăp py	flūr ry	shab by
hôn or	pöp py	hâr py	tab by
răn eor	pŭp py	ěn try	lōb by
ean dor	sun dry	sen try	grīt ty
splěn dor	běl fry	dŭsk y	pŭt ty
rīg or	fel ly	pał try	lěv y
vig or	eăr ry	vēs try	bev y
văl or	măr ry	pīt y	prīv y
fēr vor	păr ry	seăn ty	ěn vy
seŭlp tor	běr ry	plěn ty	dōx y
elăm or	fer ry	tes ty	prox y
těn nis	cher ry	bet ty	eòl or
elăs sic	mer ry	pet ty	wòr ry
ax is	per ry	jet ty	păr ty
fan Ʒy	sör ry	dīt ty	ar bor
pěn ny	eŭr ry	wit ty	har bor

An atlas is a book of maps.

You must be good, or you can not be happy.

When you make letters, look at your copy.

The poppy is a large flower.

The puppy barks, as well as the dog.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.

Horses carry men on their backs.

We cross the ferry in a boat.

The cherry is an acid fruit.

We are sorry when a good man dies.

Never do your work in a hurry.

Boys like a warm fire in a wintery day.

The farmer likes to have plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.

The lily is a very pretty flower.

Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

No. 78.—LXXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' ish ment	pōl' y glot	těn' den cy
blan dish ment	bēr ga mot	pŭn ġen cy
pŭn ish ment	ăn te pĀst	elēm en cy
rāv ish ment	ġn ter est	eŭr ren cy
pēd i ment	pēn te eost	sōl ven cy
sed i ment	hāl i but	băn̄k rupt cy
āl i ment	fŭr be lōw	sŭm ma ry
eōm pli ment	bēd fel lōw	lānd la dy
lġn i ment	ġġe a trix	rēm e dy
mēr ri ment	pār a dox	eōm e dy
det ri ment	sār do nŷx	pēr fi dy
sen ti ment	Sāt ur day	mēl o dy
dōe ū ment	hōl i day	mōn o dy
tēg ū ment	rŭn a wāy	pār o dy
mōn ū ment	eār a way	prōs o dy
ġn stru ment	eāst a way	eŭs to dy
eōn ti nent	lēg a cy	erŭ ġi fix
eāl a mint	fāl la cy	dī a leet
ġd i ot	pōl i cy	ō ri ent
gāl i ot	ġn fan cy	ā pri eot
chār i ot	eōn stan cy	vā ean cy

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÓB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ɛ=K; Ê=J; Ʒ=Z; ÇH=SH.

vā' gran cy
lū na cy
dē cen cy
pā pa cy
rē ġen cy
pī ra cy
eō ġen cy
sē ere cy

prī' va cy
pō ten cy
plī an cy
flū en cy
mu ti ny
seru ti ny
pē o ny
ī ron y

ob' lo quy
dī a ry
rō ʒa ry
no ta ry
vo ta ry
gro ʒer y
drā per y
ī vo ry

No. 79.—LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a ē' ri al
an nū i ty
me mō ri al
de mo ni ae
am mo ni ae
ad jū di ēāte
e lu ʒi dāte
im mē di ate
re pū di āte
eol lē ġi ate
ex fō li āte
in ē bri āte, v.
ex eō ri āte
ap pro pri āte
in fū ri āte
al lē vi āte
ab bre vi āte
an nī hi lāte
ae eū mu lāte
il lu mi nāte
e nu mer āte
re mu ner āte
in eōr po rāte

no tā' ri al
ma tē ri al
im pe ri al
ar te ri al
ār mō ri al
mer eū ri al
em pō ri um
sen so ri um
tra pē zi um
erī te ri on
ʒen tū ri on
al lō di al
al lo di um
en eo mi um
tra ġē di an
eom e di an
eol le ġi an
ʒe ru le an
bar bā ri an
gram ma ri an
in fē ri or
su pe ri or
an te ri or

in tē' ri or
pos te ri or
ex te ri or
pro prī e tor
ex trā ne oūs
spon ta ne ous
eu ta ne ous
er rō ne ous
tēr rā que ous
tār ta re ous
eom mō di ous
fe lo ni ous
hār mo ni ous
gra tū i tous
for tu i tous
lux u ri ant
e lu so ry
il lu so ry
eol lu so ry
so ʒī e ty
im pū ri ty
se eu ri ty
ob seu ri ty

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRF, FĀLL, WĪĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

All clouds float in the aërial regions.

The aërial songsters are birds of the air.

Gravestones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead.

They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.

The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.

There is an immediate communication between the heart and the brain.

Men who have been instructed in colleges are said to have a collegiate education.

Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.

The sun illuminates our world.

Our bodies are material, and will return to dust; but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.

Arterial blood is that which flows from the heart through the arteries.

An actor of a tragedy upon the stage is called a tragedian.

A collegian is a student at college.

God has made two great lights for our world—the sun and the moon; the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.

The exterior part of a house, is the outside; the interior is that within.

No. 80.—L X X X.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

müş' lin	eôr' ban	eôn' gress	ăb' jeet
lĩnch pĩn	kĩtch en	prog ress	ôb ject
rěş in	chick en	fôr tress	sũb ject
rõş in	mār tin	mĩs tress	vēr dict
măt in	slôv en	bũt tress	rěl ict
sat in	grĩf fin	rĩck ets	dĩs trict
spav in	ûr chin	spĩr its	in stĩnct
sav in	dôl phin	nôn plus	prē çĩnct
wěł kin	pĩp pin	grām pus	gĩb bet
ten don	hār ness	mỹs tie	shēr bet
Lăt in	wĩt ness	brĩck băt	dũl çet
eôr don	in gress	pēr feet	lăn cet

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OB; FLE, PULL; EXIST; E=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

bűf' fet	bűck' et	bűl' let	eôr' net
fűdğ et	blăn_k et	fil let	hor net
bűdğ et	măr ket	skil let	bűr net
răck et	băs ket	mil let	trűm pet
latch et	eăs ket	eöl let	lăp pet
frěsh et	brīs ket	gűl let	tűp pet
jăck et	műs ket	mul let	eăr pet
plack et	văl et	eăm let	elăr et
brack et	tab let	ham let	gar ret
tűck et	trűp let	gűm let	fěr ret
erick et	gőb let	in let	tűr ret
wick et	eôrse let	bőn net	öff set
dock et	măl let	sőn net	on set
pock et	pal let	rűn net	eôr set
sock et	wăl let	găr ment	bűl let

The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.

The linchpin secures the cart wheel to the axletree.

Satin is a rich glossy silk.

The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.

Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.

The little chickens follow the hen.

The martin builds its nest near the house.

A witness must tell all the truth in court.

Our Congress meets once a year to make laws.

The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.

The dolphin is a sea fish.

A boy can harness a horse and hitch him to a wagon.

We harness horses for the coach or gig.

A good mistress will keep her house in order.

The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.

A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.

Boys love to make a great racket.

Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.

The doctor sometimes bleeds his patients with a lancet.

When large hailstones fall on the house they make a great racket.

The little boy likes to have a new jacket.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRR, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĠET; DËRD, MARËNE; LINK;

No. 81.—LXXXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.
THE LAST COLUMN IS LEFT UNMARKED.

re vĕnge' ful	in vĕnt' ĩve	in ac' tive
for ġet ful	per ċep tive	de fect ive
e vent ful	pre ŝump tive	ef fect ive
neg leet ful	eon sump tive	ob ject ive
dis ġüst ful	de ċep tive	e lect ive
dis trust ful	as sĕrt ive	ad he sive
sue ċĕss ful	a bĕr tive	co he sive
un skill ful	dĭ ġĕst ive	de ci sive
eol lĕet ĩve	ex pŭl sive	cor ro sive
pros peet ive	eom pul sive	a bu sive
per speet ive	im pul sive	con clu sive
eor reet ive	re pul sive	ex clu sive
in vee tive	de fĕn sive	in clu sive
vin dĭe tive	of fen sive	e lu sive
af fliet ive	sub vĕr sive	de lu sive
at trĕet ive	dis eŭr sive	al lu sive
dis tĭnet ive	ex eur sive	il lu sive
sub jŭne tive	in eur sive	col lu sive
eon jŭne tive	sue ċĕss ive	ob tru sive
in duet ive	ex ċĕss ive	in tru sive
pro duet ive	pro ġress ive	pro tru sive
de strue tive	op press ive	e va sive
eon struet ive	ex press ive	per sua sive
in ċĕn tive	im press ive	as sua sive
re ten tive	sub mĭs sive	dis sua sive
at ten tive	per mis sive	un fad ing
pre vent ive	trans mis sive	un feel ing

We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or drunken sailors.

Washington was a successful general.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ñ=Z; CH=SH.

A prospective view, means a view before us.

Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

Rum, gin, brandy, and whisky are destructive enemies to mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine, and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

The drunkard's course is progressive; he begins by drinking a little, and shortens his life by drinking to excess.

The slôth is an inactive, slow animal.

The President of the United States is elected once every four years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different States.

No. 82.—LXXXII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

jū' di ea tūre	spīr' it ū oūs	ēār' i ea tūre
ěx pli ea tīve	spir it ū al	tēm per a ture
pāl li a tive	lin e a ment	līt er a ture
spēe ū la tive	viş ion a ry	ăg ri eul ture
eōp ū la tive	mis sion a ry	hōr ti eul ture
nom i na tive	die tion a ry	prēs by ter y
op er a tive	stā tion a ry	des ul to ry
fīg ū ra tive	ěst ū a ry	prōm on to ry
věg e tā tive	mēr çe na ry	pěr emp to ry
īm i tā tive	mēs en ter y	eăș ū is try

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rěl' a tīve	prīm' i tīve	ăd' jee tīve
ăb la tive	pūr ga tive	ōb vi oūs
năr ra tive	lěn i tive	ěn vi ous
lax a tive	trăn si tive	pěr vi ous
ěx ple tive	sěn si tive	păt ū lous
neg a tive	sűb stan tive	pěr il ous

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; HĒD, MARĒNE; LĪNK;

seūr' ril ous	sēd' ū loūs	pōp' ū loūs
mār vel ous	glānd ū lous	quēr ū lous
frīv o lous	gran ū lous	īn fa mous
fāb ū lous	pēnd ū lous	blās phe mous
nēb ū lous	serōf ū lous	dē vi ous
glōb ū lous	ēm ū lous	pre vi ous
erēd ū lous	trem ū lous	lī bel ous

No. 84.—LXXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bōn' fīre	spēnd' thrift	eal' dron	wor' ship
sām phire	sūr feit	chāl dron	(wūr' ship)
sāp phire*	dēs eant, <i>n.</i>	saf fron	stār līght
quāg mire	ped ant	mōd ern	mīd night
ēm pire	pend ant	bīck ern	ūp right
ūm pire	vēr dant	lān tern	īn sight
wēl fāre	sōl emn	çīs tern	fōr feit
hārd ware	eol umn	pāt tern	nōn sūt
wīnd pīpe	vol ūme	slat tern	prīs on
bāg pipe	ān swer	bīt tern	gār den
hōrn pipe	eōn quer	tāv ern	mēr chant
brīm stōne	eōr sār	gōv ern	dōub let
sān guīne	grānd eūr	stūb born	fōre head
prīs tīne	phys ies	chēck er	vīne yard
trib ūne	tāe ties	vīe ar	euck ōo
fōrt une	ōp ties	hēif er	eōop er
lānd seāpe	eāl endz	chām fer	wā ter
pam phlet	fōr ward	pārs ley	mawk ish
prōph et	rīch es	frīend ship	awk ward
eon traet	āsh es	hārd ship	dwarf ish

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.

Children should answer questions politely.

When the sun shines with clearness, it is the most splendid object that we can see.

* Pronounced sāf' fīre.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÖÖN, ÔE; RËLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ê=Z; ÇH=SH.

Potashes and pearlashes are made from common ashes.
 Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.
 Saffron is a well-known garden plant.
 To keep the wind from blowing out the candle, we put it into a lantern.
 A wooden cistern is not very durable.
 Many persons spend too much time at taverns.
 Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals.
 The cuckoo visits us early in the spring.
 Carrots have long tapering roots.
 Twelve o'clock at night is midnight.
 A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, or who buys and sells goods, especially by wholesale.
 Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity.
 God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship Him.
 It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

No. 85.—L X X X V.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chěr' u bim	pôr' eu pīne	seôr' pi on
sěr a phim	ör i ġin	băr ris ter
măr tyr dom	jāv e lin	dŭl çi mer
īd i om	rav e lin	măr i ner
drāw ing-rōom	hār le quin	eör o ner
eāt a plaġm	myr mī don*	eān is ter
ös tra ċiġm	lēx i eon	mīn is ter
gāl li ċiġm	dee a gon	sin is ter
skēp ti ċiġm	öe ta gon	prēs by ter
sŷl lo ġiġm	pēn ta gon	quīck sil ver
hěr o iġm	hep ta gon	mēt a phor
băr ba riġm	hex a gon	bäch e lor
ās ter iġm	pöl y gon	chan çel lor
aph o riġm	chām pi on	ēm per or
mag net iġm	pòm pi on	eön quer or

* Pronounced mēr' mī-don.

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

sĕn' a tor	eā' pī as	pow' er fūl
ōr a tor	ea rī ēş	eā ve at
eoun sel or	a rī ēş	bāy o net
ēd it or	ū nī eorn	rōşe ma ry
ered it or	pōr tī eo	fruit er y
mōn i tor	au dit or	fōol er y
ān çes tor	al ma nae	drōll er y
pār a mōur	wa ter fāl	straw ber ry
eōp per as	quad ra tūre	qual i ty
pol i ties	eōv ert ūre	lau re ate
hēm or rhoidş	wa ter man	house wīfe ry
ās ter oidş	salt-çel lar	buoy an çy
rē qui em	ē qui nox	dēnt ist ry
dī a phragm	eoun ter poişe	sōph ist ry
chām ber lain	eoun ter mārçh	pōr phy ry
īn ter im	eoun ter sīgn	prōph e çy
mē te or	boun ti fūl	ōff seour ing

Cherubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number.

True heroism may sometimes be shown in everyday employment.

We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them.

The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles.

All mankind have their origin from Adam.

A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words.

Goliath was the champion of the Philistines.

Pompions are now commonly called *pumpkins*.

The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal.

Mariners are sailors who navigate ships on the high seas.

We put tea into a canister to keep its flavor.

Quicksilver is heavier than lead; and it flows like a liquid, but without moisture.

Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews.

Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman orators.

If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor, and James is the debtor.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PULL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; Ź=Z; ĞH=SH.

No. 86.—LXXXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eom pěl'	be ġět'	pro jěet', v.	ex tĭnet'
dis pel	for ġet	tra ject, v.	de fūnct
ex pel	re gret	ob ject, v.	de eōct
re pel	be set	sub ject, v.	de dūct
im pel	un fīt	de ject	in duct
pro pel	sub mit	de fect	eon duct, v.
fōre tell	ad mit	af fect	ob struct
ful fĭll	e mit	ef fect	in struct
dis till	re mit	in fect	eon struct
in still	trans mit	e lect	re plānt
ex till	eom mit	se lect	im plant
ex tōl	per mit	re flect	sup plant
ja pān	re fit	in flect	dis plant
tre pan	ae quit	neg lect	trans plant
rat tan	out wit	eol lect	le vant
dĭ van	re āet	eon nect	de sĉent
be ġĭn	en act	re spect	la ment
with in	eom pact	sus pect	aug ment, v.
un pin	re fract	e rect	af fĭx, v.
hēre in	in fract	eor rect	pre fĭx, v.
a nōn	sub tract	di rect	in fĭx
up on	de tract	de tect	trans fĭx
per hāps	re tract	pro tect	pro lix
re vōlt	eon tract, v.	ad dict	eom mix
a dūlt	pro tract	pre dict	ĉe mēnt, v.
re ſult	ab stract, v.	af flict	eon sent
in sult, v.	dis tract	in flict	fo ment
eon sult	ex tract, v.	eon flict, v.	fer ment
de eānt	trans act	de pict	dis sent
re eant	re ject	re strict	in tent
a bēt	e ject	sue einct	eon tent
ea det	in ject	dis tinct	ex tent

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĪLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

e vēnt'	eom plāint'	ae eount'	be lōw'
re prīnt	re straint	al low	be stōw
pre tēxt	eon straint	en dow	af frōnt
re lāx	dis traint	ba shaw	eon frōnt
per plēx	ae quaint	be dew	re prove
an nex	ap point	es chew	dis prove
de vour	dis joint	re new	im prove
a loud	a noint	fōre shōw	re ply

Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain.

The rattan is a long slender reed that grows in Java.

Good children will submit to the will of their parents.

Let all your precepts be succinct and clear.

We elect men to make our laws for us.

Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantages.

The little busy bees collect honey from flowers; they never neglect their employment.

The neck connects the head with the body.

Children should respect and obey their parents.

Parents protect and instruct their children.

Satan afflicted Job with sore boils.

The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read.

Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils.

The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant.

A bashaw is a title of honor among the Turks; a governor.

The word is now commonly spelled *pasha*.

"If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," but withdraw from their company.

No. 87.—LXXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

fīs' eal	pīt' eōal	mēn' tal	tīm' brel
ōf fal	mōr al	mōr tal	mōn grel
fōrn al	çēn tral	vēs tal	quar rel
dīs mal	vās sal	rev el	squir rel
chār eōal	dēn tal	gām brel	mīn strel

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOÓN, ÓR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ɛ=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

hănd' sel	hûrt' ful	eûs' tom	kîng' man
chîs el	wîst ful	bôt tom	hûnts man
dăm sel	lûst ful	plăt fôrm	fôot man
trav ail	măd am	săr easm	grôg ram
tên dril	mîll dăm	mī asm	eăp stan
stër ile	bêd lam	făn taşm	sîl van
nôs tril	bûck ram	sôph ism	tûr ban
trăn quil	băl sam	băp tişm	făm îne
hand bill	ëm blem	ăl um	săr dîne
wînd mill	prôb lem	vêl lum	ên gîne
găm bol	sÿs tem	mîn im	măr lîne
sÿm bol	pîl grim	nôs trum	êr mîne
fôot stôol	king dom	frûs trum	ver min
pîs tol	sêl dom	tûr ban	jăs mîne
hănd ful	êarl dom	ôr gan	rap îne
vênge ful	wîş dom	or phan	dôe trîne
wîsh ful	vên om	horse man	dês tîne
băsh ful	mûsh rôm	eăr man	phăl anx
skill ful	trăn som	pên man	sî ren
hêlp ful	blôs som	gêr man	în grăin
blîss ful	phăn tom	chûrch man	păr boil
frêt ful	sÿmp tom	work man	breech ing

[brîch'ing]

Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal.

Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel.

Never quarrel with your playmates.

A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy.

A ship is a vessel with three masts.

The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell.

We sit in chairs and put our feet on a footstool.

The farmer sows his grain by handfuls.

Children may be helpful to their parents.

Try to be a skillful workman (*wûrk'man*).

An artist is one who is skillful in some art.

The fox is said to be an artful animal.

Little boys and girls must not be fretful.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT: HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MĀRĪNE; LĪNK;

A kingdom is a country ruled by a king.

A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge.

A chill is a symptom of fever.

The chewing of tobacco is a useless habit.

No. 88.—LXXXVIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bōat' swain	fōre' tōp	rē' gress
chiēf tain	māin tōp	çy press
neū ter	chām ber	fā moūs
pew ter	shōul der	spī nous
bēa ver	mōld er	vi nous
eleav er	rān ger	sē rous
weav er	mān ger	pō rous
sew er	strān ger	nī trous
lāy er	dān ger	griēv ous
prāyer fūl	çī pher	trēat ment
māy or	twī līght	wāin seot
ō yer	mōon līght	māin māst
eōl ter	dāy līght	hīnd mōst
mō hāir	skȳ līght	fōre most
trāi tor	fōre sight	sīgn post
hōme ward	pōr trait	bȳ lāw
out ward	bōw sprit	rāin bōw
wā ġes	tī dīngs	flȳ blow
breech es	dō ings	eā līx
[brīch' ēz]	mōor ings	phē nīx
erāy on	fīre ārms	rē flux
ā eorn	twēe zers	week dāy
hōme spun	heed less	Frī day
snōw drōp	ē gress	pāy dāy

The boatswain takes care of the ship's rigging.

Pewter is made chiefly of tin and lead.

The fur of the beaver makes the best hats.

The weaver weaves yarn into cloth.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ØH=SH.

Oak trees produce acorns, and little animals eat them.
 Spring is the first season of the year.
 The planet Saturn has a bright ring around it.
 The mason puts a layer of mortar between bricks.
 The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.
 Judas was a traitor: he betrayed his master; that is, he gave him up to his enemies.
 The hair that is over the forehead is called a foretop.
 The farmer feeds his horse in a manger.
 We should be attentive and helpful to strangers.
 Firearms were not known a few hundred years ago.
 Intemperance is a grievous sin of our country.
 Parents deserve the kind treatment of children.
 The United States have a large extent of seacoast.
 The rainbow is a token that the world will not be drowned again, but that the regular seasons will continue.
 A portrait is a picture bearing the likeness of a person.
 Mohair is made of camels' hair.
 Pay the laborer his wages when he has done his work.
 Prayer is a duty, but it is in vain to pray without a sincere desire of heart to obtain what we pray for; to repeat the words of a prayer, without such desire, is solemn mockery.

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

du rěss'	ea rěss'	dis trěss'	ro bűst'
a mæss	ad dress	as sess	ad just
re pæss	re dress	pos sess	un just
sur pæss	ag gress	a mæss	in trust
eui ræss	trans gress	re miss	dis trust
mo ræss	de press	dis miss	mis trust
ae çæss	re press	em böss	un mĩxt
re çess	im press	a eross	be twixt
ex çess	op press	dis eűss	a věrt
eon fess	sup press	ae eöst	sub vert
un less	ex press	ex haűst	re vert

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

dĩ vērt'	im pōrt', v.	eon trāst', v.	dĩ vēst'
eon vert, v.	eom port	a mīdst	in vest
per vert, v.	sup port	in fēst	be quest
a lert	trans port, v.	sug ġest	re quest
in ert	re ḡort	dĩ ġest, v.	sub sīst
ex pert	as sort	be hest	de sist
de ḡert	de tort	mo lest	in sist
in sert	re tort	ar rest	eon sist
as sert	eon tort	de test	per sist
es eōrt, v.	dis tort	eon test, v.	as sist
de pōrt	ex tort, v.	pro test, v.	un twist
re port	un hūrt	at test	re ḡist

The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good.

Confess your sins and forsake them.

Unless you study you will not learn.

The fond mother loves to caress her babe.

Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.

Bridges are made across rivers.

An unjust judge may give a false judgment.

William Tell was an expert archer.

The fearful man will desert his post in battle.

Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep.

We detest robbers and pirates.

The wicked transgress the laws of God.

No. 90.—XC.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a, IN A FINAL SYLLABLE ENDING IN **ate**, IF UNMARKED, HAS NOT ITS FULL LONG SOUND.

trī ěn' ni al	sep tĕn' ni al	lix ĭv' i um
lĭx ĭv i al	sex ten ni al	e quĕs tri an
mil lĕn ni al	ter res tri al	il lĭt er ate
quāḍ ren ni al	eol lāt er al	a dŭl ter āte
per en ni al	de lĭr i um	as sĕv er āte

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; EÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; é=J; §=Z; ÇH=SH

de çëm'vi rate	e rād' i eāte	ae eöm' mo dāte
e lāb o rate	çer tīf i eate	eom men su rate*
eor rōb o rāte	in dēl i eate	in ves ti gāte
in vīg or āte	pre vār i eāte	re tāl i āte
de lin e āte	au thēn ti eāte	eon çīl i āte
e vāp o rāte	do mes ti eāte	ea lūm ni āte
in ae eu rate	prog nōs ti eāte	de mōn stra tīve
ea paç i tāte	in tox i eāte	de rīv a tīve
re sūs ç i tāte	re çīp ro eāte	eon sērv a tīve
de bīl i tāte	e quiv o eāte	de fīn i tīve
fa çīl i tāte	in vāl i dāte	in fin i tīve
de eāp i tāte	eon sōl i dāte	re trib ū tīve
pre çīp i tāte	in tīm i dāte	eon sēe ū tīve
in dēf i nīte	di lāp i dāte	ex ee ū tīve

A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.

The Parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.

The sun will evaporate water on the ground.

It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.

Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.

Never equivocate or prevaricate, but tell the plain truth.

A definitive sentence is one that is final.

Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison.

Love and friendship conciliate favor and esteem.

No. 91.—XCI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae quīre'	per spīre'	re quīre'	ex plōre'
ad mire	sus pire	in quire	re store
as pire	ex pire	es quire	se eūre
re spire	de şire	a dōre	pro eure
trans pire	re tire	be fore	ob seure
in spire	en tire	de plore	en dure
eon spire	at tire	im plore	ab jure

* Pronounced *com mēn' shoo rate*.

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MAĪNE; LIŊK;

ad jūre'	pro mōte'	re çēive'	im pēach'
al lure	de note	per çeive	ap prōach
de mure	re fūte	de rīve	en eroach
im mure	eon fute	de prive	re proach
ma nure	sa lute	ar rive	be seech
in ure	dī lute	eon trive	eon gēal
im pure	pol lute	re vive	re peal
as sūre (-shūr)	vo lute	sur vive	ap peal
ma tūre	per mute	un glūe	re veal
de çēase	eom pute	al lūde	gen teel
de erease	de pute	re bāte	as sāl
re lease	dis pute	un trūe	out sail
in erease	be hāve	re mōve	de tail, v.
pre çīse	en slave	be hōōve	re tail, v.
eon çise	for gave	ap prōve	en tail
mo rōse	en grave	ae erūe	eur tail
jo eose	de prave	dis sēize	a vail
im brūe	sub dūe	ap prīse	pre vail
dis eōurse	in due	as size	be wail
ū nīte	a chiēve	re liēf	eon trōl
ig nite	ag grieve	be hōōf	en roll
in vite	re prieve	a loof	pa trol
re mōte	re trieve	re proof	ob līge

People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.

The rainbow excites our admiration.

Men acquire property by industry and economy; but it is more easy to acquire property than to keep it.

Farmers put manure on their fields to enrich the land and obtain good crops.

The light on this side of the moon, increases all the time from new to full moon; and then it decreases till it becomes new moon again; and so it continues increasing and decreasing.

Wise farmers contrive to procure a good living, by honest labor, and commonly succeed.

It is not honorable to dispute about trifles.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ç=K; Ğ=J; Ś=Z; ÇH=SH.

A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.

The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.

You must not try to deceive your parents.

The buds of the trees survive the winter; and when the warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up from the ground.

Before you rise in the morning or retire at night, give thanks to God for his mercies, and implore the continuance of his protection.

No. 92.—XCII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be tween'	sus tain'	en twine'	re vère'
ea reen	ea jôle	pōst pōne	se vere
eam pāign	eon sole	de throne	eom peer
ar raign	pis tole	en throne	ea reer
or dain	mis rûle	a tone	bre viēr
dis dain	hu mâne	je jûne	bab ōon
re gain	in sane	trī une	buf foon
eom plain	ob sçêne	eom mune	dra goon
ex plain	gan grene	at tune	rae eoon
a main	ter rene	es eāpe	doub loon
ab stain	eon vene	e lôpe	bal loon
do main	eom bîne	de elâre	gal loon
re frain	de fine	in snare	shal loon
re strain	re fine	de spair	plat oon
dis train	eon fine	pre pare	lam poon
eon strain	sa line	re pair	här poon
eon tain	de eline	eom pare	mon soon
ob tain	ea nine	im pair	bas soon
de tain	re pine	sin çère	fes toon
per tain	su pine	ad here	pol troon
at tain	en shrine	eo here	dis ōwn
dis tain	dī vine	aus tere	un knōwn

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MĀĪNE; LĪNK;

un sōwn	a light	a wāit	eon tour
a do	de light	de çeit	be sīdeş
out do	a right	eon çeit	re çēipt
a gō	af fright	a mōur	re liëve

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full; we mean, that it begins anew to show us the side on which the sun shines. God ordained the sun to rule the day; and the moon and stars to give light by night.

The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate presence and agency of God.

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.

The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

Air contains the vapors that rise from the earth; and it sustains them, till they fall in dews, and in showers of rain, or in snow or hail.

Grapevines entwine their tendrils round the branches of trees.

Laws are made to restrain the bad, and protect the good.

Glue will make pieces of wood adhere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

We often compare childhood to the morning: morning is the first part of the day, and childhood is the first stage of human life.

Do not postpone till to-morrow what you should do to-day.

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

Monsoon is a wind in the East Indies, that blows six months from one quarter, and then six months from another.

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

Refrain from all evil; keep no company with immoral men.

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere, and never deceive.

A poltroon is an arrant coward, and deserves the contempt of all brave men.

Never practice deceit, for this is sinful.

To revere a father, is to regard him with fear mingled with respect and affection.

Brevier is a small kind of printing letter.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ɛ=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; ĞH=SIL

No. 93.—XCIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE THIRD,
AND A WEAK ACCENT ON THE FIRST.

an te Ʒēd'ent
dis a gree ment
Ʒīr eum jā Ʒent
re en fōrce ment
pre en gāge ment
en ter tain ment
in eo hēr ent
in de Ʒī sīve
su per vi Ʒor
eon ser vā tor
des pe ra do
bas ti na do
brag ga dō ci o (-shī-o)
mis de mēan or
ap pa rā tus
af fi da vit
ex ul ta tion
ad a măn tīne
man ū faet ūre
su per strūet ure
per ad vēnt ure
met a mōr phōse
in nu ẽn do
su per eār go
in ter nūn ci o (-shī-o)
ār ma dīl lo
man i fēs to
laz a ret to
dis en eūm ber
pred e Ʒēs sor
in ter Ʒes sor

mal e fāe' tor
ben e fae tor
met a phŷs ies
math e māt ies
dis in hēr it
ev a nēs Ʒent
eon va les Ʒent
ef flo res Ʒent
eor res pōnd ent
in de pēnd ent
re im bŷrse ment
dis eon tēnt ment
om ni prēs ent
in ad vērt ent
pre ex īst ent
eo ex īst ent
in ter mit tent
in ter mār ry
ō ver shad ōw
ae Ʒi dēnt al
in Ʒi dent al
o ri ent al
fun da ment al
or na ment al
sae ra ment al
reg i ment al
det ri ment al
mon ū ment al
in strū ment al
hor i zōn tal
dis a vow al

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.

The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements.

To preëngage means to engage beforehand.

I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are preëngaged to another person.

To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.

A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.

How can a young man cleanse his way?

Oh, how love I Thy law!

No. 94.—XCIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST,
LEFT UNMARKED FOR EXERCISE IN NOTATION.

NOUNS.

NOUNS.

ADJECTIVES.

cin' na mon

por' rin ger

du' te ous

et y mon

stom a cher

a que ous

grid i ron

ob se quies

du bi ous

and i ron

prom i ses

te di ous

skel e ton

com pass es

o di ous

sim ple ton

in dex es

stu di ous

buf fa lo

am ber gris

co pi ous

cap ri corn

em pha sis

ca ri ous

cal i co

di o cese

se ri ous

in di go

o li o

glo ri ous

ver ti go

o ver plus

cu ri ous

cal i ber

pu is sance

fu ri ous

bed cham ber

nu cle us

spu ri ous

cin na bar

ra di us

lu mi nous

of fi cer

ter mi nus

glu ti nous

col an der

blun der buss

mu ti nous

lav en der

syl la bus

ru in ous

prov en der

in cu bus

lu di crous

cyl in der

ver bi age

dan ger ous

in te ger

Sir i us

hid e ous

scav en ger

cal a mus

in fa mous

har bin ger

mit ti mus

ster to rous

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ė=K; Ė=J; ß=Z; ÇH=SH.

nu' mer ous	rav' en ous	vig' or ous
o dor ous	om i nous	val or ous
hu mor ous	res in ous	am or ous
ri ot ous	glut ton ous	clam or ous
traï tor ous	bar ba rous	tim or ous
per vi ous	ul cer ous	sul phur ous
treach er ous	slan der ous	vent ur ous
haz ard ous	pon der ous	rapt ur ous
pit e ous	mur der ous	ar du ous
plen te ous	gen er ous	mis chiev ous
im pi ous	pros per ous	stren u ous
vil lain ous	ran cor ous	sin u ous
mem bra nous	rig or ous	tyr an nous

No. 95.—X C V.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ap pēase'	re pōse'	es chēat'	re hēar'
dis please	pro pose	re peat	be smear
dis ease	im pose	en treat	ap pear
e rāse	eom pose	re treat	tat tōo
pre mīse	trans pose	un lōose	en trāp
sur mīse	a būse, <i>v.</i>	de bauch	in wrap
de spiše	ae euše	re eall	un shīp
a riše	ex euše, <i>v.</i>	be fall	e quip
eom priše	re fuše	with al	en eāmp
chas tiše	ef fuše	fore stall	de eamp
ad više	dif fuše	fore warn	un stōp
de više	suf fuše	de fault	ū šûrp
re više	in fuše	as sault	un elāsp
dis gūiše	eon fuše	pa paw	de bār
fōre elōše	a muše	with draw	un bar
in elose	re erūit	a sleep	a far
dis elose	de fēat	en dēar	ap plaūse

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĒET; BĪRD, MĀRĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 96.—XCVI.

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **th** HAS THE ASPIRATED SOUND,
AS IN THINK, THIN.

thēme	thōle	trōth	tīlth
three	throe	nōrth	smith
thāne	throve	slōth	truths
thrīce	teeth	thought	thaw
thrōne	threw (<i>throo</i>)	thōrn	thrall
thrōw	thrīve	thrōb	thwart
trūth	mēath	throng	warmth
youth	thrēad	thong	swath
hēath	thresh	thīng	pāth
rūth	thrīft	thīnk	bāth
shēath	thrūst	thin	lāth
bōth	thrum	thānk	wrāth
oath	dēpth	thīck	heārth
quoth	wīdth	thrill	tōoth
growth	filth	thūmb	bīrth
blowth	frith	thump	mīrth
forth	plinth	lēngth	thīrd
fourth	spilth	strength	thīrst
thiēf	thwāck	hāth	thīrl
thieve	brōth	wīthe	worth
fāith	eloth	thāтч	mōnth
thīgh	froth	thīll	south
thrōat	lōth	thēft	mouth
dōth	mōth	thrūsh	drouth

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE NOUNS HAVE THE ASPIRATED, AND
THE VERBS THE VOCAL SOUND OF **th**.

NOUNS.	VERBS.	NOUNS.	VERBS.
elōth	elōthe	shēath	shēathe
bāth	bāthe	wreath	wreathe
mouth	mouth	swath	swāthe
brēath	brēathe	teeth	teefh

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ò=J; Î=Z; QH=SH.

Cambric is a kind of thin muslin.
 A fire was burning on the hearth.
 Many kings have been thrown down from their thrones.
 A tiger has great strength, and is very ferocious.
 A manly youth will speak the truth.
 Keep your mouth clean, and save your teeth.
 The water in the canal is four feet in depth.
 A toothbrush is good to brush your teeth.
 The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.
 The breadth of an oblong square is less than its length.
 Plants will not thrive among thorns and weeds.
 The thresher threshes grain, as wheat, rye, oats.
 A severe battle thins the ranks of an army.
 Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common.
 One good action is worth many good thoughts.
 A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring.
 Drunkards are worthless fellows, and despised.
 Bathing houses have baths to bathe in.
 We breathe fresh air at every breath.

No. 97.—XCVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băl' last	eöm' plex	Tûes' day	věr' y
fıl bert	věr tex	Wēdnes day	drīz zly
eön çert	vôr tex	Thûrs day	grīş ly
ēf fort	eön vex	mīd wāy	gūilt y
pûr pōrt	lār ỹnx	gāng wāy	pān sy
trān script	āf flux	pāth wāy	frēn zy
eön script	eön flux	ēs say	quīn sy
bānk rupt	ēf flux	eöm fort	gīp sy
ēld est	īn flux	eöv ert	tip sy
neph ew*	eön text	bôm bāst	drōp sy
sīn ew	bōw līne	eōurt ship	serūb by
lānd tāx	mīd dāy	fīlm sy	shrub by
sŷn tax	Sūn day	elūm sy	stub by
īn dex	Mōn day	swēl try	nut meg

* Pronounced nēf' yū.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ŌET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LINK;

ōff' ing	hēar' sây	dāi' ly	frāil' ty
stūff' ing	drēar y	dai sy	dain ty
brī ny	wēar y	ēa sy	eām brie
nōse gāy	quē ry	trea ty	shōul der

No. 98.—XCVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE **O** OF THE DIGRAPH **OW** HAS ITS FIRST OR LONG SOUND.

bör' rōw	bīl' lōw	här' rōw	wīn' dōw
ēl bow	hōl low	spär row	win now
fel low	är row	yär row	wil low
fōl low	fär row	yēl low	mēl low
eāl low	när row	tāl low	mör row
mēad ow	mal low	fal low	sor row
shād ow	pīl low	shal low	būr row
hal low	min now	fūr row	swal low
bēl low	mär row	wīd ow	wal low

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

A ship or boat must have ballast to prevent it from over-setting.

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body.

The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the foot.

From the shoulder to the elbow there is only one bone in the arm, but from the elbow to the hand there are two bones.

The light is on one side of the body, and the shadow on the other.

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

The callow young means the young bird before it has feathers.

Fallow ground is that which has lain without being plowed and sowed.

A shallow river will not float ships. Some places in the Ohio are at times too shallow for large boats.

Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; é=J; ǵ=Z; ǵH=SH

Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows, and sheep.

Apples and peaches are ripe when they are mellow, but hard apples keep better than mellow ones.

The bull bellows and paws the ground.

Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99.—XCIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rāḡ' ūre	wee' vīl	mōurn' ful	spōrts' man
sēiz ure	snōw bałl	fēar ful	brāin pān
trēa tīse	brīde well	cheer ful	mōn ster
like wīḡe	mōle hill	rīḡht ful	free stōne
dōor eāse	fē rīne	frūit ful	mīle stone
stāir ease	mīnd ful	bōast ful	grāve stone
sēa hōrse	pēaḡe ful	aw ful	hāil stone
brī dal	hāte ful	law ful	hȳ phen
feū dal	wake ful	plāy dāy	au tumn
ōat mēal	ḡwīle ful	thrałl dōm	au burn
spī ral	dōle ful	watḡh man	sauḡe pān
flō ral	shāme ful	watch ful	war fāre
neū tral	bane ful	free dōm	fāḡ ile
plū ral	tūne ful	bō ḡom	sērv ile
pōrt al	hōpe ful	lūke warḡm	dāe tȳl
brū tal	eāre ful	trī form	dūe tīle
vī tal	īre ful	glōw worm	mīs sīle
ē qual	dire ful	dē iḡm	dōḡ ile
sūr feīt	ūse ful	ōak um	rēp tīle
ān ḡel	grāte ful	quo rum	fēr tīle
ān cient	spīte ful	strā tum	hōs tīle
wēa ḡel	wāste ful	sēa man	sēx tīle
jew el	fāith ful	free man	flex ile
new el	yōuth ful	fōre man	vērd ūre
erew el	ḡāin ful	yeō man	ōrd ūre
[krū'el]	pain ful	sāleḡ man	fīḡ ūre
trē foil	spōon ful	states man	in jūre

BĂR, LÂST, CÂRE, FĂLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK;

eôn' jure	frăet' ūre	môr' tise	lĕg' ate
pēr jure	eũlt ūre	prăe tiçe	frīg ate
plēas̄ ure	fīxt ūre	trav erse	in grāte
meas̄ ūre	eām phor	ad verse	phÿs̄ ie
treas̄ ūre	grand sīre	pack hōrse	jōn quil
çĕn sure	prōm ise	rĕf ūse	sũb tīle
press ūre	ăn ise	măn dāte	fĕr ūle
fīs sūre	tûr key	ăg ate	eôn dor

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

Oatmeal is the meal of oats, and is very good food.

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

A newel is the post round which winding stairs are formed.

Crewel is a kind of yarn, or twisted worsted.

A jewel is often hung in the ear. The Jews formerly wore, and some nations still wear, jewels in the nose.

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive*vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus, hy-phen, attorney-general.

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

It is a mean act to deface the figures on a milestone.

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

Let us lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

No. 100.—C.

ORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ad vēnt' ūr oūs
a nōn y mous
sÿ non y mous
un ġĕn er ous
mag năn i mous
ū nan i mous
as păr a gus

pre çip' i toūs
ne çĕs si tous
am phīb i ous
mī răe ū lous
a nal o gous
per fīd i ous
fas tid i ous

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; E=K; É=J; Œ=Z; OH=SH.

in sĭd' i ous
 in vid i ous
 eon spie ū ous
 per spie ū ous
 pro mis eu ous
 as sid ū ous
 am big ū ous
 eon tig ū ous
 mel lif lu ous
 su pēr flu ous
 in ġēn ū ous
 eon tĭn ū ous
 in eōn gru ous
 im pēt ū ous
 tu mŭlt ū ous
 vo lupt ū ous
 tem pēt ū ous
 sig nĭf i eant
 ex trāv a gant
 pre dōm i nant
 in tol er ant
 ī tĭn er ant
 in hăb it ant
 eon eōm i tant
 ir rēl e vant
 be nef i ċent
 mag nĭf i ċent
 mu nif i ċent
 eo in ċi dent
 non rēs i dent
 im prōv i dent

in tēl' li ġent
 ma lev o lent
 be nev o lent
 pre dĭe a ment
 dis pār age ment
 en eoŭr age ment
 en frăn chĭse ment
 dis fran chĭse ment
 en tan gle ment
 ae knōwl edġ ment
 es tăb lish ment
 em bēl lish ment
 ae eōm plish ment
 as ton ish ment
 re lĭn quish ment
 im pēd i ment
 ha bĭl i ment
 im priş on ment
 em bār rass ment
 in tēg ū ment
 e mōl ū ment
 pre ěm i nent
 in eōn ti nent
 im pēr ti nent
 in dĭf fer ent
 ir rēv er ent
 om nĭp o tent
 mel lif lu ent
 ċĭr eŭm flu ent
 ae eou ter ment
 eom mŭ ni eant

An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

Synonymous words have the same signification. Very few words in English are exactly synonymous.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THÈRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Precipitous signifies steep; the East and West rocks in New Haven are precipitous.

An amphibious animal can live in different elements. The frog lives in air, and can live in water for a long time.

A miraculous event is one that can not take place according to the ordinary laws of nature. It can take place only by the agency of divine power.

Assiduous study will accomplish almost any thing that is within human power.

An integument is a cover. The skin is the integument of animal bodies. The bones also have integuments.

Young persons are often improvident—far more improvident than the little ants.

No. 101.—CI.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND,
AND LEFT UNMARKED.

as per' i ty
se ver i ty
pros per i ty
aus ter i ty
dex ter i ty
in teg ri ty
ma jor i ty
pri or i ty
mi nor i ty
plu ral i ty
fa tal i ty
vi tal i ty
mo ral i ty
mor tal i ty
bru tal i ty
fi del i ty
sta bil i ty
mo bil i ty
no bil i ty
fa cil i ty

do cil' i ty
a gil i ty
fra gil i ty
ni hil i ty
hu mil i ty
ste ril i ty
vi ril i ty
scur ril i ty
duc til i ty
gen til i ty
fer til i ty
hos til i ty
tran quil li ty
ser vil i ty
pro pin qui ty
ca lam i ty
ex trem i ty
sub lim i ty
prox im i ty
con form i ty

e nor' mi ty
ur ban i ty
cu pid i ty
tur gid i ty
va lid i ty
ca lid i ty
so lid i ty
ti mid i ty
hu mid i ty
ra pid i ty
stu pid i ty
a rid i ty
flo rid i ty
fe cun di ty
ro tun di ty
com mod i ty
ab surd i ty
lo cal i ty
vo cal i ty
ras cal i ty

QVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; QH=SH.

re al' i ty	de spond' en cy	hy poc' ri sy
le gal i ty	e mer gen cy	ti moc ra cy
re gal i ty	in clem en cy	im pi e ty
fru gal i ty	con sist en cy	va ri e ty
for mal i ty	in solv en cy	e bri e ty
car nal i ty	de lin quen cy	so bri e ty
neu tral i ty	mo not o ny	pro pri e ty
as cend en cy	a pos ta sy	sa ti e ty

The winters in Lapland are severe. The people of that country dress in furs, to protect themselves from the severity of the cold.

Major signifies more or greater; minor means less.

A majority is more than half; a minority is less than half.

Plurality denotes two or more; as, a plurality of worlds.

In grammar, the plural number expresses more than one; as, two *men*, ten *dogs*.

A majority of votes means more than half of them.

When we say a man has a plurality of votes, we mean he has more than any one else.

Members of Congress and Assembly are often elected by a plurality of votes.

Land is valued for its fertility and nearness to market.

Many parts of the United States are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation.

Consistency of character, in just men, is a trait that commands esteem.

Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

No. 102.—CII.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eo tēm' po ra ry	de elām' a to ry
ex tem po ra ry	ex elam a to ry
de rög a to ry	in flam ma to ry
ap pēl la to ry	ex plan a to ry
eon söl a to ry	de elar a to ry
de fām a to ry	pre par a to ry

BÀE, LÁST, GÂRE, FÁLL, WHAT; HÊE, PREY, THÊE; ÔET; HĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

dis pěn' sa to ry
 sub sĭd i a ry
 in çĕn di a ry
 stī pen di a ry
 e pīs to la ry
 vo eăb ū la ry
 im ăġ i na ry
 pre līm i na ry
 eon fĕe tion er y
 un neç es sa ry
 he red i ta ry
 in vŏl un ta ry
 re sĭd ū a ry
 tu mult ū a ry
 vo lupt ū a ry

ob sĕrv' a to ry
 eon serv a to ry
 pro hĭb it o ry
 pre mŏn i to ry
 re poç i to ry
 sup poç i to ry
 le ġĭt i ma çy
 in vĕt er a çy
 sub sĕrv i en çy
 de ġĕn er a çy
 eon fed er a çy
 ef fem i na çy
 in del i ea çy
 in hăb it an çy
 ae eôm pa ni ment

Addison and Pope were cotemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time.

A love of trifling amusements is derogatory to the Christian character.

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

Imaginary evils make no small part of the troubles of life.

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

A man who willfully sets fire to a house is an incendiary.

An observatory is a place for observing the heavenly bodies with telescopes.

An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character.

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.

The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be inflamed with anger.

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

A conservatory is a large greenhouse for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.

QVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÓR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; e=k; é=j; ê=z; çh=sh.

No. 103.—CIII.

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH, OR ANTEPENULT.

ma te ri ăl' i ty
il lib er al i ty
ū ni ver sal i ty
in hos pi tal i ty
in stru ment al i ty
spir it ū al i ty
im prob a bil i ty
im pla ea bil i ty
mal le a bil i ty
in flam ma bil i ty
in ea pa bil i ty
pen e tra bil i ty
im mu ta bil i ty
in ered i bil i ty
il leg i bil i ty
re fran gi bil i ty
in fal li bil i ty
dĩ vi ş i bil i ty
in sen si bil i ty
im pos si bil i ty

eom press i bil' i ty
eom pat i bil i ty
de struet i bil i ty
per çep ti bil i ty
re şist i bil i ty
eom bus ti bil i ty
in flex i bil i ty
dis sim i lăr i ty
par tie ū lar i ty
ir reg ū lar i ty
in fe ri őr i ty
su pe ri or i ty
im pet ū os i ty
gen er al یش si mo
dis ç i plin ā ri an
pre des ti na ri an
an te di lū vi an
het e ro gē ne oūs
me di a tō ri al
in quiş i to ri al

No. 104.—CIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

běn' e fit	în' tel leet	sŭp' pli eant
ăl pha bet	çir eum speet	pēr ma nent
păr a pet	pïck pöck et	mïs ere ant
sŭm mer set	flow er et	tēr ma gant
mîn ū et	lěv er et	ěl e gant
pöl ỹ pus	pen ny weight	līt i gant
ĩm pe tus	eāt a pult	ăr ro gant
eāt a raet	měn di eant	ěl e phant

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŊK;

sýe' o phant	ín' do lent	sím' i lar
pēt ū lant	tûr bu lent	pöp ū lar
ăd a mant	sûe eu lent	tăb ū lar
eöv e nant	fêe ū lent	glöb ū lar
eön so nant	es eu lent	sêe ū lar
pēr ti nent	öp ū lent	öe ū lar
töl er ant	vîr ı lent	joe ū lar
eôr mo rant	flăt ū lent	çîr eu lar
îg no rant	lîg a ment	mûs eu lar
eön ver sant	pār lia ment	rêg ū lar
mîl i tant	fîl a ment	çel lu lar
ăd ju tant	ärm a ment	ăn nu lar
rêl e vant	săe ra ment	seap ū lar
în no çent	têst a ment	spêc ū lar
ăe çî dent	măn aģe ment	eön su lar
în çî dent	îm ple ment	eăp su lar
dif fi dent	eöm ple ment	tît ū lar
eön fi dent	eom pli ment	sûb lu nar
rêş i dent	băt tle ment	çîm e ter
preş i dent	sêt tle ment	băş i lisk
pröv i dent	ten e ment	ean ni bal
în di ġent	în ere ment	eöch i nêal
nêg li ġent	êm bry o	măr tin gal
ăm bi ent	pärt ner ship	hös pi tal
prêv a lent	fêl lōw ship	pêd es tal
pes ti lent	eăl en dar	tû bu lar
ex çel lent	vîn e gar	jû gu lar
red o lent	in su lar	fû ner al

No. 105.—C V.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

am bi gū' i ty

eon ti gū i ty

eon tra rī e ty

im por tū' ni ty

op por tū ni ty

per pe tū i ty

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ɛ=K; Ê=J; Ɛ=Z; QH=SH.

su per flū' i ty
 in ere du li ty
 in se eu ri ty
 im ma tu ri ty
 per spi eu i ty
 as si du i ty
 eon ti nu i ty
 in ġe nu i ty
 in eon gru i ty
 fran ġi bîl i ty
 fal li bîl i ty
 fēa ġi bîl i ty
 viș i bîl i ty
 sen si bîl i ty
 pos si bîl i ty
 plău ġi bîl i ty
 im be ċil i ty
 in do ċil i ty
 vol a til i ty
 ver sa til i ty
 ea pa bîl i ty
 in si pid i ty
 il le gāl i ty
 prod i gal i ty
 eor di al i ty
 per son al i ty
 prin ċi pal i ty
 lib er al i ty
 ġen er al i ty
 im mo ral i ty
 hos pi tal i ty
 im mor tal i ty
 in e quał i ty
 sen sū āl i ty (*sen-shu-*)

punet ū āl' i ty
 mūt ū al i ty
 in fi děl i ty
 prob a bîl i ty
 in a bîl i ty
 du ra bîl i ty
 dis a bîl i ty
 in sta bîl i ty
 mu ta bîl i ty
 ered i bîl i ty
 tan ġi bîl i ty
 so cia bîl i ty (*so-sha-*)
 traet a bîl i ty
 pla ea bîl i ty
 in ū til i ty
 in ċi vil i ty
 ū ni fōrm i ty
 non eon form i ty
 eon san guîn i ty
 sin gu lăr i ty
 joe ū lar i ty
 reg ū lar i ty
 pop ū lar i ty
 me di ôe ri ty
 in sin ċer i ty
 sin ū ôs i ty
 eu ri os i ty
 an i mos i ty
 ġen er os i ty
 flex i bîl i ty
 im mo bîl i ty
 sol ū bîl i ty
 vol ū bîl i ty
 mag na nim i ty

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PEĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, TĀRĪNE; LĪNK;

ū na nīm' i ty
in hu mǎn i ty
ar is tǒe ra ɕy
in ad vēr ten ɕy

phra ɕe ǒl' o ɕy
os te ol o ɕy
a er ol o ɕy
no to rī e ty

No. 106.—CVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ɕes sǎ' tion
lī ba tion
pro ba tion
va ea tion
lo ea tion
vo ea tion
gra da tion
foun da tion
ere a tion
ne ga tion
pur ga tion
mī gra tion
ob la tion
re la tion
trans la tion
for ma tion
stag na tion
dam na tion
eār na tion
vī bra tion
nar ra tion
pros tra tion
du ra tion
pul sa tion
sen sa tion
die ta tion
ɕī ta tion

plan tā' tion
no ta tion
ro ta tion
quo ta tion
temp ta tion
prī va tion
sal va tion
e qua tion
vex a tion
tax a tion
sa na tion *
eom plē tion
se ere tion
eon ere tion
ex ere tion
e mō tion
pro mo tion
de vo tion
pro pōr tion
ap pōr tion
ab lū tion
so lū tion
pol lū tion
dī lū tion
at trǎe tion
re frae tion
sub trae tion

de trǎe' tion
eon trae tion
pro trae tion
dis trae tion
ex trae tion
eon nēe tion
af fee tion
eon fee tion
per fee tion
in fee tion
sub jee tion
de jee tion
re jee tion
in jee tion
ob jee tion
pro jee tion
e lee tion
se lee tion
re flee tion
eol lee tion
in spee tion
dī ree tion
eor ree tion
dis see tion
de tee tion
af flīe tion
re strie tion

OVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÓR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; Œ=Z; ÇH=SH.

eon vîe' tion	de prēs' sion	re tēn' tion
eon pŭl sion	im pres sion	eon ten tion
ex pul sion	op pres sion	dis ten tion
eon vul sion	sup pres sion	at ten tion
ex păn sion	ex pres sion	in ven tion
as çēn sion	pos ses sion	eon ven tion
de sçen sion	sub mīs sion	de çep tion
dī men sion	ad mis sion	re çep tion
sus pen sion	e mis sion	eon çep tion
dis sen sion	re mis sion	ex çep tion
pre ten sion	eon mis sion	per çep tion
sub mēr sion	o mis sion	as erīp tion
e mer sion	per mis sion	de serip tion
im mer sion	dis mis sion	in serip tion
as per sion	eon eūs sion	pre serip tion
dis per sion	dis eus sion	pro serip tion
a ver sion	re æe tion	re dēmp tion
sub ver sion	eon jŭne tion	eon sŭmp tion
re ver sion	in june tion	a dōp tion
dī ver sion	eon pune tion	ab sōrp tion
in ver sion	de eōe tion	e rūp tion
eon ver sion	eon eoe tion	eor rup tion
per ver sion	in fræe tion	de gēr tion
eon pās sion	ab dŭe tion	in ser tion
æ çēs sion	de due tion	as ser tion
se çes sion	re due tion	ex er tion
eon çes sion	se due tion	eon tōr tion
pro çes sion	in due tion	dis tor tion
eon fes sion	ob strue tion	ex tīne tion
pro fes sion	de strue tion	ex tēn sion
g gres sion	in strue tion	ex tōr tion
lī gres sion	eon strue tion	ir rūp tion
pro gres sion	de tēn tion	eon plēx ion
re gres sion	in ten tion	de flūx ion

BĀE, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PREY, THĒEE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 107 --C V I I.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

pub li eā' tion	lit i gā' tion	dis til lā' tion
rep li ea tion	mit i ga tion	per eo la tion
im pli ea tion	in sti ga tion	vī o la tion
eom pli ea tion	nav i ga tion	im mo la tion
ap pli ea tion	pro mul ga tion	des o la tion
sup pli ea tion	pro lon ga tion	eon so la tion
ex pli ea tion	ab ro ga tion	eon tem pla tion
rep ro ba tion	sub ju ga tion	leg is la tion
ap pro ba tion	fas çi na tion	trib ū la tion
per tur ba tion	me di a tion	pee ū la tion
in eu ba tion	pal li a tion	spee ū la tion
ab di ea tion	ex pi a tion	eal eu la tion
ded i ea tion	va ri a tion	çīr eu la tion
med i ta tion	de vi a tion	mod ū la tion
in di ea tion	ex ha la tion	reg ū la tion
vin di ea tion	eon ge la tion	gran ū la tion
del e ga tion	mu ti la tion	stip ū la tion
ob li ga tion	in stal la tion	pop ū la tion
al le ga tion	ap pel la tion	grat ū la tion
ir ri ga tion	eon stel la tion	re tar da tion

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws.

God is the divine legislator. He proclaimed his ten commandments from Mount Sinai.

In free governments the people choose their legislators.

We have legislators for each State, who make laws for the State where they live. The town in which they meet to legislate, is called the seat of government. These legislators, when they are assembled to make laws, are called the legislature.

The people should choose their best and wisest men for their legislators.

It is the duty of every good man to inspect the moral conduct

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔB; BÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ô=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

of the man who is offered as a legislator at our yearly elections. If the people wish for good laws, they may have them, by electing good men.

The legislative councils of the United States should feel their dependence on the will of a free and virtuous people.

Our farmers, mechanics, and merchants, compose the strength of our nation. Let them be wise and virtuous, and watchful of their liberties. Let them trust no man to legislate for them, if he lives in the habitual violation of the laws of his country.

No. 108.—CVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

děf' i nīte	dēs' ti tūte	mī' ero seōpe
ăp po ŝite	în sti tūte	ăn te lōpe
öp po ŝite	eön sti tūte	prō to tŷpe
în fi nīte	pros ti tūte	hēm is phēre
hŷp o erīte	pros e lŷte	ăt mos phēre
pār a sīte	bār be eūe	eöm mo dōre
ōb so lēte	rěŝ i dūe	sŷe a mōre
ěx pe dīte	ves ti būle	vōl a tīle
ree on dīte	rīd i eūle	vēr sa tīle
săt el līte	mūs ea dīne	mer ean tīle
ěr e mīte	brīg an tīne	în fan tīle
ăp pe tīte	eăl a mīne	dis ċi plīne
an ee dōte	ċěl an dīne	măs eu līne
prös e eūte	sēr pen tīne	fēm i nīne
pēr se eūte	târ pen tīne	nee tar īne
ěx e eūte	pôr eu pīne	ġen ū īne
ăb so lūte	ăn o dŷne	ber ŷl līne
dīs so lūte	těl e seōpe	fă vor īte
süb sti tūte	hōr o seōpe	pū er īle

An anecdote is a short story, or the relation of a particular incident.

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.

BĀE, LĀST, CĀEE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PREY, THĒEE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 109.—CIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eon dēnse'	re šolve'	re mārķ'	eon fēr'
im mense	diş solve	un māsķ	trans fer
de fense	e volve	ea bāl	se çern
pre pense	de volve	re bēl	eon çern
of fense	re volve	fāre well	diş cern*
dis pense	eon volve	un fūrl	sub ôrn
pre tense	a bōde	de fōrm	a dōrn
eol lāpse	un nērvē	re form	for lorn
im mērvē	ob şerve	in form	ad jōurn
as perse	sub serve	eon form	re turn
dis perse	de şerve	per form	fōre rŭn
a verse	re şerve	trans form	era vāt
re verse	pre şerve	eon dēm̃	eo quēt†
in verse	eon serve	in tēr	a bāft
eon verse	her sēlf	a ver	be sēt
per verse	my self	ab hōr	a lōft
trans verse	at tāch	oe eūr	un āpt
in dōrse	de tach	in eur	eon tēmt
re morse	en rīch	eon eur	at tempt
un horse	re trēnch	re eur	a dōpt
dis bŭrse	in trench	de mur	ab rūpt
de tērgē	dis pāch	a lās	eor rupt
dī verge	mis match	a mēnd	a pārt
mis gīve	a frēsh	de fēr	de part
out live	re fresh	re fer	im part
for gīve	de bārķ	pre fer	a mōng
ab šolve	em bark	in fer	be lōng

The fixed stars are at immense distances from us. They are so distant that we can not measure the number of miles.

When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. The

* Pronounced dīz-zēr'n'.

† Pronounced co-kēt'.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ǝ=K; Ê=J; Ǝ=Z; ÇH=SH.

cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before the flood.

The brave sailors embark on board of ships, and sail over the great and deep sea.

The time will soon come when we must bid a last farewell to this world.

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

When our friends die, they will never return to us; but we must soon follow them.

God will forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life.

Thy testimonies, O Lord, are very sure; holiness becometh thine house for ever.

Do not attempt to deceive God; nor to mock him with solemn words, whilst your heart is set to do evil.

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

No. 110.—C X.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de mēan' or
re māin der
en tīçe ment
en fōrçe ment
dĩ vōrçe ment
in dūçe ment
a gree ment
en gāge ment
de fīle ment
in çite ment
ex çite ment
re fine ment
eon fine ment
e lōpe ment

re tīre' ment
æ quire ment
im pēach ment
en erōach ment
eon çēal ment
eon ġeal ment
at tāin ment
de pō nent
op po nent
eom po nent
ad jā çent
in dē çent
vīçe ġe rent
en rōll ment

BĀB, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT: HĒR, PEŔY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

im pru' dent	de pārt' ment
in hēr ent	ad jūst ment
ad hēr ent	in vēst ment
eo hēr ent	a bŭt ment
at tēnd ant	as sīst ant
as çend ant	in çēs sant
de fend ant	re lŭe tant
in tes tīneş	im pôr tant
pro bōs çis	re şīst ant
el līp sis	in eōn stant
syn ōp sis	in eŭm bent
eom mānd ment	pu trēs çent
a mēnd ment	trans çend ent
bōm bārd ment	de pend ent
en hānçe ment	in dŭl gent
ad vançe ment	re ful gent
a mērçe ment	ef ful gent
in frīnge ment	e mul gent
de tăch ment	as trīn gent
at tach ment	re strin gent
in trēnch ment	e mēr gent
re trench ment	de ter gent
re fresh ment	ab hōr rent
diş cērn ment (-zērn'-)	eon eŭr rent
pre fer ment	eon sīst ent
a māss ment	re şōlv ent
al lōt ment	de līn quent
a pārt ment	re eŭm bent

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.

Remainder is that which remains or is left.

An enticement is that which allures.

Divorcement signifies an entire separation.

Elopement is a running away or private departure.

Impeachment signifies accusation.

Retirement is a withdrawing from company.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

A deponent is one who makes oath to any thing.
 A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.
 A proboscis is a long tube or snout from the mouth or jaw.
 An ellipsis is an omission of a word.
 A merement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.
 A synopsis is a collective view of things.
 Refulgent is applied to things that shine.
 A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

No. 111.—CXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST. **a**, UNMARKED, IN THE TERMINATION **ate**, HAS AN OBSCURE OR SHORTENED SOUND OF LONG **a**, LIKE SHORT **e**.

dēs' o lāte, <i>v</i> .	în' ti māte, <i>v</i> .	věn' er āte
ăd vo eāte, <i>v</i> .	ēs ti māte, <i>v</i> .	tem per ate
věn ti lāte	fās çi nāte	öp er āte
tīt il lāte	ôr di nate	ās per ate
șcin til lāte	fûl mi nāte	dēs per ate
pēr eo lāte	nôm i nāte	īt er āte
îm mo lāte	gēr mi nāte	ēm i grāte
spēe ū lāte	per son āte	trāns mi grāte
eāl eu lāte	pās sion ate	as pi rāte, <i>v</i> .
çir eu lāte	fôrt ū nate	dēe o rāte
môd ū lāte	dīs si pāte	pēr fo rāte
rég ū lāte	sép a rāte, <i>v</i> .	eôr po rate
în du lāte	çel e brāte	pěn e trāte
ēm ū lāte	des e erāte	pēr pe trāte
stîm ū lāte	eôn se erāte	ăr bi trāte
grăn ū lāte	ěx e erāte	ăe eu rate
stîp ū lāte	vēr ber āte	lam i nate
eöp ū lāte	ûl çer āte	în du rāte, <i>v</i> .
pop ū lāte	môd er āte, <i>v</i> .	săt ū rāte
eon su late	ăg gre gate	sūs çi tāte
sûb li māte, <i>v</i> .	vēr te brāte	měd i tāte
ân i māte, <i>v</i> .	gěn er āte	îm i tāte

BĂR, LÂST, CÂRE, FĂLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

îr' ri tâte	săl' i vâte	sît' ū ate
hēs i tâte	eul ti vâte	ěst ū āte
grāv i tâte	eăp ti vâte	ěx pi āte
ăm pu tâte	rěn o vâte	dē vi āte
ěx ea vâte	în no vâte	vī o lâte
ăg gra vâte	ăd e quate	ru mi nâte
grad ū āte	fluet ū āte	lū eu brâte

An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another.

Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it more languid.

Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste.

We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good men.

Moderate passions are most conducive to happiness, and moderate gains are most likely to be durable.

Abusive words irritate the passions, but "a soft answer turneth away wrath."

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

Violent anger makes one unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant.

No. 112.—CXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST. **ain**, UNMARKED, IS SOUNDED AS **in**; **ot**, UNMARKED, AS **ut**.

chîl' blăin	ăn' nalș	măn' nerș	ënd' less
vil lain	ăn trails	nîp perș	zēal ous
môrt măin	mît tens	sçîș sors	jēal ous
plânt ain	sûm monș	eăr eass	pôm্প ous
vēr văin	fôr çeps	eût lass	wôn drous
eûr tain	pînc̃h erș	eôm pass	lêp rous
dôl phin	glăn derș	măt rass	môn strous
sôme tîmeș	jăun dîçe	mat tress	nêrv ous
trêss eș	snûf ferș	ab șcess	tôr ment
trăp pingș	stăg ġorș	lăr ġess	vêst ment

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOON, ÓB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; QH=SH

sēr' pent	sölv' ent	fäg' ot	rěd' hōt
tōr rent	eon vent	mag got	zēal ot
eūr rent	fēr ment	bīg ot	tāp rōot
āb sent	sūn būrnt	spig ot	grāss plōt
prēs ent	āb bot	in got	būck et
ād vent	tūr bot	blōod shōt	bū glōss

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.

A curtain is used to hide something from the view.

The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.

The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.

A matrass is a chemical vessel used for distilling, etc.; but a mattress is a quilted bed.

Annals are history in the order of years.

A cutlass is a broad curving sword.

A largess is a donation or gift.

A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.

An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.

Good manners are always becoming; ill manners are evidence of low breeding.

A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.

Solvent, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.

A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

No. 113.—CXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

eāl' o mel	āl' eo hol	gär' ni tūre
çīt a del	vīt ri ol	fūr ni tūre
in fi del	pār a sol	sēp ul tūre
sēn ti nel	sī ne eūre	pār a dīse
māck er el	ēp i eūre	mēr chan dīse
eōck er el	līg a tūre	ēn ter prīse
eod i çil	sig na tūre	hānd ker chīef
dom i çile	eūr va tūre	[han'k'er chīf]
dāf fo dil	fōr feit ūre	sēm i brēve

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THÈRE; ÒET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

ăn' ti pōde	Stÿg' i an	wāy' fār ing
rēe om pense	hōrt ū lan	fū ġi tīve
hōl ly hock	hūş band man	pu ni tīve
āl ka lī	ġen tle man	nu tri tīve
hēm i stieħ	mūs sul man	ē go tişm
au to graph	al der man	prō to eol
pār a graph	joûr ney man	dū pli eate
ēp i taph	bīsh op rie	rō şe ate
āv e nūe	elēr ġy man	fū mi ġāte
rēv e nūe	eoûn try man	mē di āte, <i>v.</i>
ret i nūe	vēt er an	me di um
dēs pot işm	āl eo ran	ō di um
pār ox yşm	wōn der ful	o pi um
mī ero eoşm	sōr rōw ful	prē mi um
mīn i mum	ăn a gram	spō li āte
pēnd ū lum	ēp i gram	o pi ate
māx i mum	mōn o gram	o vert ūre
tŷm pa num	dī a gram	jū ry man
pēl i ean	ū ni vērse	Pu ri tan
guār di an	sēa fār ing	phīl o mel

Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed.

A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town.

A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.

An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies.

Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.

Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.

The despotism of government can often be overthrown; but for the despotism of fashion there is no remedy.

A domicile is the place of a man's residence.

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.

A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔE; BÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ǝ=K; Ê=J; Ǝ=Z; ƆH=SH.

No. 114.—CXIV.

THE SOUND OF **a** IN **all** (= **aw**) AND IN **what** (= **ɔ**).

au' thor	squan' der	slaugh' ter	wan' der
sau cy	plaud it	al ter	draw ers
gaud y	brawn y	fal ter	wal nut
taw ny	quar ry	quar ter	eau sey
taw dry	flaw y	law yer	pal try
fault y	saw pīt	saw yer	draw bäck
pau per	law sūit	haw thörn	al mōst
squad ron	wa ter	seal lop	want ing
sau cer	daugh ter	wal lop	war ren

The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents.

The peacock is a gaudy, vain, and noisy fowl.

The skin of the Indian is of a tawny color.

Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax.

Twenty-five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.

It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.

Walnuts are the seeds of walnut trees.

The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitation.

No. 115.—CXV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mīs' sīve	sprīnk' ling	gōs' ling
eāp tīve	twīnk ling	nūs ling
fēs tīve	shil ling	fāt ling
eōs tīve	sāp ling	bant ling
māg pīe	strīp ling	seant ling
sōme thing	dūmp ling	nēst ling
stōck ing	dār ling	hēr ring
mīd dling	star ling	ōb long
wōrld ling	stēr ling	hēad long

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

fār' long	pārch' ment	plāin' tīve
hēad āehe	plēas ant	mō tīve
tōoth āche	peas ant	spōrt īve
heārt āehe	dīs tant	hīre ling
ōs trich	in stant	yēar ling
gāl lant	eōn stant	dāy spring
dōr mant	ēx tant	trī umph
tēn ant	sex tant	tri glŷph
preg nant	lām bent	tru ant
rem nant	ae cent	ār dent
pen nant	ad vent	mās sīve
flīp pant	erēs cent	pās sīve
quād rant	sēr aph	stat ūe
ār rant	stā tīve	stat ūte
war rant	na tīve	vīrt ūe

No. 116.—CXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mō' tion (-shun)	frāe' tion	ŭne' tion
no tion	trae tion	funē tion
lo tion	mēn tion	june tion
po tion	pen sion	sue tion
pōr tion	çes sion	spōn sion
nā tion	ten sion	tōr sion
ra tion	mēr sion	mīs sion
sta tion	ver sion	eāp tion
mān sion	sēs sion	ōp tion
pas sion	lee tion	flēe tion
fae tion	dīe tion	āue tion
ae tion	fiē tion	eau tion

Lecton is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.

Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.

A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.

A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖÖ; EÜLE, PÜLL; EXIST; Ǝ=K; Ė=J; Ɔ=Z; ƆH=SH.

A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.

A fraction is a part of a whole number.

Fiction is a creature of the imagination.

Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.

Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.

Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

No. 117.—CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

su prēm' a Ʒy	eom pŭl' so ry	pro lĭx' i ty
the ōe ra Ʒy	ol fāe to ry	un Ʒēr tain ty
de moe ra Ʒy	re frae to ry	im mōd est y
eon spīr a Ʒy	re fēe to ry	diſ hon est y
ġe ōġ ra phy	dī ree to ry	so lĭl o quy
bī og ra phy	eon sīs to ry	hu mǎn i ty
eoſ mog ra phy	ī dōl a try	a mēn i ty
ste nog ra phy	ġe om e try	se ren i ty
zo og ra phy	im mēn si ty	vī Ʒĭn i ty
to pog ra phy	pro pen si ty	af fin i ty
tȳ pog ra phy	ver bōs i ty	dī vin i ty
hȳ drog ra phy	ad vēr si ty	in dēm ni ty
phī los o phy	dī ver si ty	so lem ni ty
a eād e my	ne Ʒēs si ty	fra tēr ni ty
e eōn o my	ī den ti ty	e ter ni ty
a nāt o my	eon eāv i ty	bār bār i ty
zo ōt o my	de prav i ty	vul gar i ty
e pīph a ny	lon ġēv i ty	dis par i ty
phī lǎn thro py	ae elīv i ty	Ʒe lēb ri ty
mis an thro py	na tiv i ty	a lǎe ri ty
pe rīph e ry	ae tiv i ty	sin Ʒēr i ty
ār til le ry	eap tiv i ty	Ʒe ler i ty
hȳ drōp a thy	fes tiv i ty	te mer i ty
de līv er y	per plēx i ty	in teg ri ty
dis eōv er y	eon vex i ty	dis tīl ler y

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MAĪNE; LĪNK;

Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

Hydrography, or water cure, is a mode of treating diseases by the copious use of pure water.

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person's life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in shorthand.

Zoögraphy is a description of animals; but zoölogy means the same thing, and is generally used.

Topography is the exact delineation of a place or region.

Typography is the art of printing with types.

Hydrography is the description of seas and other waters, or the art of forming charts.

Philanthropy is the love of mankind; but misanthropy signifies a hatred of mankind.

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

Idolatry is the worship of idols. Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are their idols. But among Christians many persons worship other sorts of idols. Some worship a gay and splendid dress, consisting of silks and muslins, gauze and ribbons; some worship pearls and diamonds; but all excessive fondness for temporal things is idolatry.

No. 118.—CXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ju rĭd' i eal	fa năt' i çĭsm	ob lĭv' i on
eon viv i al	ex ôr di um	in eөг ni to
dĭ äg o nal	mil lĕn ni um	eo pärt ner ship
pen tag o nal	re püb lie an	dis sĭm i lar
tra dĭ tion al	me rĭd i an	ver năe ū lar
in tĕn tion al	un năt ū ral	o rae ū lar
per pet ū al	eon jĕet ūr al	or bĭe ū lar
ha bĭt ū al	çen trĭp e tal	par tie ū lar
e vĕnt ū al	eon tin ū al	ir rĕg ū lar
un mĕr çĭ ful	ef fĕet ū al	bĭ vălv ū lar

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; C=K; G=J; F=Z; CH=SH.

un pöp' ū lar	a năl' ỹ sis	ex tēm' po re
trī ān gu lar	de līr i ous	en tǎb la tūre
pa rīsh ion er	in dūs tri ous	dis eom fit ūre
dī ām e ter	il lus tri ous	pro eon sul ship
ad mīn is ter	las çiv i ous	dis eon so late
em bās sa dor	ob liv i ous	a pos to late
pro ġen i tor	a nōm a lous	ob sē qui ous
eom pōs i tor	e pīt o mīze	oe eā ġion al
me trop o lis	a pōs ta tīze	pro pōr tion al
e phēm e ris	im mōr tal īze	heb dōm a dal

No. 119.—CXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. **a**, UNMARKED, IN **ate**, DOES NOT HAVE ITS FULL LONG SOUND.

as sīm' i lāte
 prog nōs tie āte
 per ām bu lāte
 e jae ū lāte
 im mae ū lāte
 ma trīe ū lāte
 ġes tie ū lāte
 in ōe ū lāte
 eo āġ ū lāte
 de pōp ū lāte
 eon grāt ū lāte
 ea pīt ū lāte
 ex pōst ū lāte
 a māl ga māte
 ex hīl a rāte
 le ġit i māte, *v.*
 ap prōx i māte
 eon eāt e nāte
 sub ôr di nāte, *v.*
 o rīġ i nāte

eon tām' i nāte
 dis sēm i nāte
 re erīm i nāte
 a bōm i nāte
 pre dom i nāte
 in tēm per ate
 re ġen er āte, *v.*
 eo ōp er āte
 ex ās per āte
 eom mīs er āte
 in vēt er ate
 re ĭt er āte
 ob lit er āte
 e vāe ū āte
 at tēn u āte, *v.*
 ex ten ū āte
 in ād e quate
 ef fēet ū āte
 per pet ū āte
 as sās sin āte

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

pro erās' ti nāte
 pre dēs ti nāte, *v.*
 eom pās sion āte, *v.*
 dis pas sion ate
 af fēe tion ate
 un fōrt ū nate
 e măn ċi pāte
 de līb er āte, *v.*
 in eār ċer āte
 eon fēd er āte, *v.*
 eon sīd er ate
 pre pōn der āte
 im mod er ate
 ae ċel er āte

in dīe' a tīve
 pre rōg a tīve
 ir rēl a tīve
 ap pel la tīve
 eon tem pla tīve
 su pēr la tīve
 āl ter na tīve
 de elār a tīve
 eom par a tīve
 im pēr a tīve
 in dem ni fȳ
 per sōn i fȳ
 re stōr a tīve
 dis quał i fȳ

No. 120.—CXX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

al lū' vi on	sa lū' bri oūs	lux ū' ri oūs
pe trō le um	im pē ri ous	vo lu mi nous
ċe ru le an	mys te ri ous	o bē di ent
le vī a than	la bō ri ous	ex pe di ent
lī brā ri an	in glo ri ous	in gre di ent
a gra ri an	ċen so ri ous	im mū ni ty
pre ea ri oūs	vie to ri ous	eom mu ni ty
vī ea ri ous	no to ri ous	im pu ni ty
ne fa ri ous	uḡ o ri ous	eom plā ċen ċy
gre ga ri ous	in jū ri ous	in dē ċen ċy
o va ri ous	pe nū ri ous	di plō ma ċy
op prō bri ous	ū ṡū ri ous*	trans pār en ċy

A library is a collection of books.

A librarian is a person who has charge of a library.

The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.

That is precarious which is uncertain. Life and health are precarious.

* Pronounced *yoo-zhoo' ri-oūs*.

LOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŎOT, MŎON, ÔR; EŮLE, PŮLL; EXIST; Ė=K; ě=J; ě=Z; QH=SH.

vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.

regarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats.

salubrious air is favorable to health.

scovetous man is called penurious.

escape or exemption from punishment is impunity.

to nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.

We speak of the transparency of glass, water, etc.

No. 121.—C X X I.

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE FIFTH.

m ma te ri ăl' i ty	im pen e tra bîl' i ty
n di vi ş i bîl i ty	in el i gi bil i ty
n di vid ū ăl i ty	im mal le a bil i ty
n eom pat i bîl i ty	per pen die ū lăr i ty
n de struet i bil i ty	in eom press i bîl i ty
m per çep ti bil i ty	in de fen si bil i ty
r re şist i bil i ty	val e tu di nă ri an
n eom bus ti bil i ty	an ti trin i ta ri an

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

un in tel li gi bîl' i ty	in eom pre hen si bîl' i ty
---------------------------	-----------------------------

the immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.

the indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.

was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of tempers; a practice soon found to be incompatible with social order.

the incompressibility of water has been disproved.

We can not doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.

ones are remarkable for their immalleability.

the indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.

sbustus is noted for its incombustibility.

valetudinarian is a sickly person.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 122.—CX XII.

WORDS IN WHICH **th** HAS ITS ASPIRATED SOUND.

ē' ther	thōr' ough	ath lēt' ie
jā' ċinth	thīr' teen	me theg' lin
thē' sis	thou' sand	ea thār' tie
ze' nith	ā' the iſm	a the iſt' ie
thīck' et	thē' o ry	the o rēt' ie al
thūn' der	the' o rem	me thōd' ie al
thīs' tle	hỹ' a ċinth	math e māt' ies
thrōs' tle	eāth' o lie	le vī' a than
throt' tle	ap' o thegm	en thū' ſi aſm
thīrſt' y	thūn' der bōlt	an tīp' a thy
thrīft' y	ēp' i thet	a rīth' me tie
lēngth' wīſe	lāb' ỹ rinth	an tith' e sis
thrēat' en ing	lēth' ar ġy	miſ ān' thro py
au' thor	pleth' o ry	phī lan' thro py
au' thor īze	pleth' o riē	ean thār' i dēſ
au thōr' i ty	sỹm' pa thy	the ōē' ra ċy
au thōr' i ta tīve	ām' a ranth	the ol' o ġy
mēth' od	am' e thỹſt	the od' o līte
ān' them	ap' a thy	ther mom' e ter
dīph' thong	æſ thēt' ies	ea thol' i eon
[dīf' thong]	thīr' ti eth	mỹ thol' o ġy
ēth' ies	sỹn' the sis	or thog' ra phy
pān' ther	pan thē' on	hỹ poth' e sis
Sab' bath	e the' re al	lī thog' ra phy
thīm' ble	eān' tha riſ	lī thot' o my
Thūſ' day	ea thē' dral	a poth' e ea ry
trīph' thong	ū re' thrā	ap o thē' o sis
in thrall'	au thēn' tie	pōl' ỹ the iſm
a thwāt'	pa thet' ie	bib lī o thē' eal
be trōth'	ſyn thet' ie	ieh thy ōl' o ġy
thīr' ty	a eān' thus	or nī thol' o ġy

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ô=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 123.—C X X I I I.

WORDS IN WHICH **th** HAS ITS VOCAL SOUND.

ēi' ther	nēth' er	broth' er
nei ther	weth er	wor thy (<i>wûr thÿ</i>)
hea then	prith ee	mōth er
elōth ier (<i>-yer</i>)	bûr then	smoth er
rāth er	sōuth ern	oth er
fath om	tēth er	wīth ers
gath er	thīth er	be nēath'
hīth er	with er	be queath
fûr ther	lāth er	with draw
brēth ren	fā ther	an ōth' er
whīth er	far thing	to gēth er
whēth er	fûr thest	thêre with al'
lēath er	pōth er	nev er the lēss
feath er	broth el	

The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who know not the true God.

Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to observe its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen.

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents.

How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder and destroy them.

It is every man's duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.

No. 124.—C X X I V.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

æ eöm' plish	dī mīn' ish	ex tīn' ġuish
es tāb lish	ad mōn ish	re līn quish
em bēl lish	pre mon ish	ex eūl pāte
a bōl ish	as ton ish	eon trīb ūte
re plēn ish	dis tīn ġuish	re mōn stränge

BĂR, LÂST, CÂRE, FĂLL, WHAT; HĚR, PREY, THĚRE; ĞET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LINK;

em broid' er	mo mĕnt' ous	trī ūmph' ant
re join der	por tĕnt ous	as sâil ant
ADJECTIVES.	a bŭn dant	so nō roŭs
e nōr moŭs	re dun dant	a çē tous
diş ăş trous	dis eôr dant	eon eā vous

A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety.

Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.

Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.

We are usually favored with abundant harvests.

Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame.

Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.

No. 125.—C X X V.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

in ter mē' di ate
dis pro pōr tion ate
çĕr e mō ni al
mat ri mo ni al
pat ri mo ni al
an ti mo ni al
tes ti mo ni al
im ma tē ri al
mağ is te ri al
min is te ri al
im me mō ri al
sen a to ri al
die ta to ri al
e qua to ri al
in ar tĭe ū late
il le ğit i mate
in de tĕrm in ate

* e qui pōn' der ate
pār ti çip i al
in di vid ū al
in ef fĕet ū al
in tel leet ū al
pu sil lăn i moŭs
dis in ğĕn ū ous
in sig nĭf i eant
e qui pōn der ant
çĭr eum ăm bi ent
an ni vĕr sa ry
pār lia mĕnt a ry
tes ta ment a ry
al i ment a ry
sup ple ment a ry
el e ment a ry
sat is făe to ry

OVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔR; BŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ө=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; QH=SH.

eon tra dĭe' to ry
val e die to ry
in tro dŭe to ry
trig o nŏm e try
a re om e try
mis ċel lā ne oŭs
sub ter ra ne ous
sue ċe da ne ous
sī mul ta ne ous
in stan ta ne ous

hom o ġē' ne oŭs
eon tu me li ous
ae ri mō ni ous
par si mo ni ous
del e tē ri ous
mer i tō ri ous
dis o bē di ent
in ex pe di ent
eon ti nū i ty
im pro prī e ty

enate originally signified a council of elders; for the Romans committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was—old men for counsel, young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

The bat is the intermediate link between quadrupeds and fowls. The orang-outang is intermediate between man and quadrupeds.

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous.

Reproachful language is contumelious or contemptuous.

Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time.

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 126.—C X X V I.

dĕlve	eăsh	smăsh	pĭsh	tĕxt
twelve	dash	rash	wish	twĭxt
nĕrve	gash	erash	gŭsh	minx
eŭrve	hash	trash	hush	sphinx
ĕlf	lash	fĕsh	blush	chānge
shelf	flash	mesh	erush	mānge
self	plash	fresh	frush	rānge
pelf	slash	dĭsh	tush	grānge
ăsh	mash	fish	nĕxt	fōrge

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PRËY, THËRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

bāste	flūte	light	nīght	frounce
chaste	mute	blight	wight	rounce
haste	brute	plight	right	trounce
waste	fīght	sight	tight	ehăsm
lūte	bright	slight	blowze	prism

MONOSYLLABLES WITH **th** VOCAL.

the	thȳ	thēm	tīthe	smōoth
thōse	thēn	thence	līthe	sōothe
this	thūs	thēse	wrīthe	they
thāt	thou	thān	scȳthe	thēre
thīne	thee	blīthe	thōugh	thēir

THE FOLLOWING, WHEN NOUNS, HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND OF **th** IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER, AND THE VOCAL IN THE PLURAL.

bāth	bāth\$	swath	swath\$	mouth	mouth\$
lāth	lāth\$	elōth	elōth\$	wreath	wreath\$
pāth	pāth\$	mōth	mōth\$	sheath	sheath\$

Twelve things make a dozen.

To delve is to dig in the ground.

When the nerves are affected the hands shake.

Turf is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.

Surf is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

Cash formerly meant a chest, but it now signifies money.

An elf is an imaginary being or a being of the fancy.

A flash of lightning som times hurts the eyes.

Flesh is the soft part of animal bodies.

Blushes often manifest modesty, sometimes shame.

Great and sudden changes sometimes do hurt.

A grange is a farm and farmhouse.

A forge is a place where iron is hammered.

A rounce is the handle of a printing press.

To frounce is to curl or frizzle, as the hair.

Great haste often makes waste.

It is no more right to steal apples or watermelons from another's garden or orchard, than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides, it is the meanest of all low tricks to

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÓB; RÚLE, PÚLL; EXIST; S=K; É=J; Š=Z; QH=SH.

creep into a man's inclosure to take his property. How much more manly is it to ask a friend for cherries, peaches, pears, or melons, than it is to sneak privately into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, and much more a man, blush to be detected in so mean a trick!

No. 127.—CXXXVII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **h** IS PRONOUNCED BEFORE **w**;
THUS *whale* IS PRONOUNCED hwāle; *when*, hwen.

whāle	whēt	whīz	whīp stōck
whēat	whīch	whêre	whis per
wharf	whilk	whēy	whis ky
what	whiff	whēr'ry	whis ker
wheel	whig	wheth er	whis tle
wheeze	whim	whet stōne	whith er
whee'dle	whin	whif fle	whit lōw
whīne	whip	whig ġish	whit tle
while	whēlm	whig ġism	whīrl
white	whelp	whim per	whīrl pōol
whi'ten	when	whīm sey	whīrl wind
white wash	whence	whin ny	whīrl bāt
whi tish	whisk	whip eōrd	whīrl i ġig
whi ting	whist	whip grāft	wharf āge
whȳ	whit	whip saw	wharf in ġer

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS **w** IS SILENT.

who	who ev'er
whom	who so ev'er
whose	whom so ev'er
whōle	whōle'sāle
whōop	whōle sōme

Whales are the largest of marine animals. They afford us oil for lamps and other purposes.

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and the flour makes our finest bread.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHÄT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĖET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Wharves are structures built for the convenience of lading and unlading ships.

Wheels are most admirable instruments of conveyance; carts, wagons, gigs, and coaches run on wheels.

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings.

This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.

White is not so properly a color as a want of all color.

One of the first things a little boy tries to get is a knife, that he may whittle with it. If he asks for a knife and it is refused, he is pretty apt to whimper.

The love of whisky has brought many a strong fellow to a disgraceful death.

Whiskers are thought by some to afford protection to the throat in cold weather.

No. 128.—CXXVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, X PASSES INTO THE SOUND OF gz.

ex äet'	ex äg' ger äte	ex ôr' di um
ex ält'	ex am' ine	ex ôt' ie
ex empt'	ex am' ple	ex em' plar
ex ert'	ex an' i mäte	ex em pla ry
ex haust'	ex as' per äte	ex em' pli fy
ex hôt'	ex ëe' ū tīve	ex emp' tion
ex ile', v.	ex ee' ū tor	ex on' er äte
ex ist'	ex ee' ū trix	ex ôr' li tançe
ex ült'	ex hīb' it	ex or' bi tant
ex hāle'	ex ist' ençe	ex ū' ber ant

The word exact is an adjective signifying nice, accurate, or precise; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require, or compel to yield.

Astronomers can, by calculating, foretell the exact time of an eclipse, or of the rising and setting of the sun.

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

A king or a legislature must have power to exact taxes or duties to support the government.

An exordium is a preface or preamble.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; QH=SH.

Take away your exactions from my people." *Ezek. xlv. 9.*
 To exist signifies to be, or to have life. The soul is immortal;
 it will never cease to exist.
 We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival.
 It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.
 We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.
 Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.
 Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the
 ground is exhausted of water.
 An exile is one who is banished from his country.
 In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.
 Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example
 of good works.
 An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after
 the death of the testator who makes the will.
 The President of the United States is the chief executive officer
 of the government.
 Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services.
 Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence.
 The earth often produces exuberant crops.
 Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

No. 129.—C X X I X.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **tian** AND **tion** ARE PRONOUNCED
 NEARLY **chun**.

bās' tion	fūs' tian	eom būs' tion
Chrīs tian	eon gēs' tion	in dī gēs' tion
mīx tion	dī gēs tion	ex haūs' tion
quēs tion	ad mīx tion	sug gēs tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **i** IN AN UNACCENTED SYLLABLE
 AND FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL, HAS A LIQUID SOUND, LIKE
y CONSONANT; THUS *alien* IS PRONOUNCED āl' yēn, AND
clothier, elōth' yer.

āl' ien (-yen)	sāv' ior (-yur)	sēn' ior (-yur)
eōurt ier	pāv ior	bīl iōūs
elōth ier	jūn ior	bill ion

BĀB, LĀST, CĀBĒ, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

bīll' iardſ	vāl' iant	eom pān' ion
eūll ion	ōn ion	ras eal ion
mīll ion	bull ion	do mīn ion
min ion	āl ien āte	mo dill ion
mill ionth	bīl ia ry	o pin ion
pill ion	brill ian ȳ	re bēll ion
pin ion	brill iant ly	re bell ioūs
rōn ion	mil ia ry	ċī vīl ian
seull ion	vāl iant ly	dis ūn ion
trīll ion	val iant ness	be hāv ior
trūnn ion	eom mūn' ion	pe eūl iar
brīll iant	ver mīl ion	in tāgl io
fil ial	pa vīl ion	se ragl io
eōll ier	pōs till ion	fa mīl iar īze
pānn ier	fa mil iar	o pin ion ist
pōn iard	bat tāl ion	o pin ion ā ted

No. 130.—C X X X

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES **sier** AND **zier** ARE PRONOUNCED **zher** OR **zhur**, **sion** ARE PRONOUNCED **zhun**, AND **sia** ARE PRONOUNCED **zha**.

brā' sier	pro fū' sion	il lū' sion
gla zier	a brā sion	in fu sion
gra zier	eol lū sion	in vā sion
hō sier	eon elu sion	suf fū sion
o sier	eon fu sion	dis suā sion
ero sier	eor rō sion	per sua sion
fū sion	oe eā sion	am brō siā
af fu' sion	per va sion	am bro sial
eo hē sion	e lū sion	ob tru sion
ad he sion	dif fu sion	de tru sion
de lū sion	dis plō sion	in tru sion
e rō sion	ex plo sion	pro tru sion
e vā sion	ef fū sion	ex tru sion

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; RÛIST; Ç=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ÇH=SH

IN SOME OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED **zhun**, AND IN OTHERS THE VOWEL **i** MAY BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE THE SOUND OF **y**.

ab sçis' sion	pro viş' ion	in çis' ion
eol liş ion	re viş ion	mis priş ion
de çis ion	re sçis ion	pre viş ion
de riş ion	eon çis ion	e lÿş ian
e liş ion	ex çis ion	çîr eum çis' ion
pre çis ion	dî viş ion	sub dî viş ion

No. 131.—C X X X I.

WORDS IN WHICH **c** BEFORE **h** HAS THE SOUND OF **k**.

Chrîst	ehēm' ist	ăn' eho rîte
ehÿle	Chrîst mas	ăreh i teet
sehēme	Chrîs tian	areh i trāve
āehe	dis tieh	areh e tÿpe
ehăgm	ěeh o	hěp tar ehy
ehrişm	ehrôn ie	măeh i nāte
ehôrd	sehěd ũle	Chrîs ten dôm
ehÿme	păs ehal	brăeh i al
lōeh	ehöl er	laeh rÿ mal
sehōol	ehō rist	sae eha rîne
ehoir (<i>kwir</i>)	sehöl ar	sÿn ehro nişm
ehō' rus	mon areh	Mîeh ael mas
eho ral	stôm aeh	ehör is ter
ăr ehîves	ăn' ar ehy	ehron i ele
ehā os	ehrÿs o lîte	ôr ehesh trā
ěp oeh	ehăr ae ter	pā tri areh
ī ehor	eat e ehigm	eū eha rist
ō eher	pěn ta teūeh	ehi mē' rā
tro ehee	sep ul eher	pa rō ehî al
ăn ehor	teeh nie al	eha mē le on

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

ehro măt'ie	syn ěe' do ehe	the ōm' a ehy
me ehan ie	mo nāreh ie al	měl' an ehol y
eha ōt ie	bron ehōt o my	pā tri āreh y
seho lās tie	ehro nol o gy	hī er areh y
ea ehĕx y	ehī rog ra phy	ōl i gar ehy
eha lŷb e ate	eho rog ra phy	eat e ehĕt' ie al
a nāeh ro niŝm	ehro nom e ter	ieh thŷ ōl o gy

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Chyle is the milky fluid separated from food by digestion, and from this are formed blood and nutriment for the support of animal life.

An epoch is a fixed point of time from which years are reckoned. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is a remarkable epoch in their history.

A patriarch is the father of a family. Abraham was the great patriarch of the Israelites.

Sound striking against an object and returned, is an echo.

The stomach is the great laboratory of animal bodies, in which food is digested and prepared for entering the proper vessels, and nourishing the body. If the stomach is impaired and does not perform its proper functions, the whole body suffers.

No. 132.—CXXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH **g**, BEFORE **e**, **i** AND **y**, HAS ITS HARD OR CLOSE SOUND.

gēar	ēa' gēr	erăg' ged	gīb' boŷs
gēese	mēa gēr	dīg gēr	gīd dy
gēld	gēw gaw	dig gīng	gīg gle
gīft	tī gēr	rig gīng	gīg gling
gīve	tō ged	rigged (<i>rigd</i>)	gīg gler
gīg	bīg gīn	rig gēr	gīz zard
gīld	brăg gēr	flăg gīng	gīm let
gīmp	dag gēr	flag gŷ	gīrl ish
gīrd	erag gŷ	sōg gŷ	jăg ged
gīrth	bŷg gŷ	gīb ber ish	jăg gŷ

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÖR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EÛIST; G=K; Ò=J; Ñ=Z; QH=SH.

lëgged *	twiggged *	nög' g̃in	gäg' g̃ing
leg' g̃in	twig' g̃y	tär g̃et	bragged *
pīg g̃er y	wäg g̃ing	floggged *	brag' g̃ing
quäg g̃y	wag g̃ish	flog' g̃ing	bag g̃ing
rag g̃ed	au g̃er	g̃ift ed	g̃eld ing
trīg g̃er	bög g̃y	huggged *	g̃ild ing
seräg g̃ed	fog g̃y	hug g̃ing	g̃ild ed
serag g̃y	eloggged *	shruggged *	g̃ild er
shag g̃y	elog g̃ing	shrug' g̃ing	swäg g̃er
shag g̃ed	elog g̃y	rug g̃ed	swag g̃y
slüg g̃ish	eoggged *	tuggged *	g̃ird le
lug g̃er	bäg' g̃y	tug' g̃ing	g̃ird er
snäg g̃ed	dög g̃ed	luggged *	be g̃in'
snag g̃y	dog g̃ish	lug' g̃ing	wägged *
sprīg g̃y	joggged *	mug g̃y	wag' g̃er y
stäg g̃er	jog' g̃ing	fäggged *	lög g̃er hēad
stag g̃ers	jog g̃er	fag' g̃ing	to g̃ēth' er

No. 133.—CXXXIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, C OR Ç; ENDING A SYLLABLE HAVING A PRIMARY OR A SECONDARY ACCENT, IS SOUNDED AS S AND j RESPECTIVELY.

mäg' ie	tăç' it	păç' i fy
trağ ie	ağ i tâte	pağ i nal
ağ ile	lëğ i ble	rëğ i çide
aç id	vīg i lant	reğ i men
dīg it	rëğ i ment	reğ is ter
făç ile	preç e dent	speç i fy
frağ ile	preç i pîçe	măç er âte
frīg id	reç i pe	mağ is trâte
rīg id	deç i mal	mağ is tra çy
plăç id	deç i mâte	trağ e dy
vīg il	lăç er âte	vîç i nage

* The starred words are pronounced as one syllable.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRK, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

vĕğ' e tâte	pār tīç' i pâte	au then tīç' i ty
veğ e ta ble	sim pliç i ty	e las tiç i ty
lōğ ie	me diç i nal	du o dĕç i mo
proç ess	so liç i tūde	in ea păç i tâte
eoğ i tâte	trī pliç i ty	ab o rīg i nal
proğ e ny	ver tiç i ty	ee çen triç i ty
il liç' it	rus tiç i ty	mu ç i lăğ i noūs
im pliç it	ex ăğ ġer âte	mul ti pliç i ty
e liç it	mor daç i ty	per spi eăç i ty
ex pliç it	pub liç i ty	per ti naç i ty
so liç it	o păç i ty	taç i tûr ni ty
im ăğ ĩne	ra paç i ty	mağ is tē ri al
au daç i ty	sa gaç i ty	a trōç' i ty
ea paç i ty	bel līg er ent	fe roç i ty
fu gaç i ty	o rīg i nal	ve loç i ty
lo quaç i ty	ar miğ er oūs	rhī noç e rōs
men daç i ty	ver tiğ i nous	reç i proç' i ty
il lĕğ i ble	re frīg er ate	im ağ in ā' tion
o rīg i nâte	reç i tă' tion	ex ağ ġer a tion
so liç i tor	veğ e ta tion	re frīg er a tion
fe liç i ty	ağ i ta tion	so liç i ta tion
mu niç i pal	eoğ i ta tion	fe liç i ta tion
an tiç i pâte	o le ăğ i noūs	leğ er de măin'

No. 134.—CXXXIV.

WORDS IN WHICH **ce**, **ci**, **ti** AND **si**, ARE SOUNDED AS **sh**.

Grē' cian	eōn' science	nŭp' tial
grā cioūs	eăp tioūs	pār tial
spa cious	fae tious	es sĕn' tial
spē cious	fīe tious	po ten tial
spe ciēs	lŭs cious	pro vĭn cial
sō cial	frăe tious	pru dĕn tial
ğĕn tian	eau tious	eom mĕr cial
tĕr tian	eōn scious	im pār tial

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ê=Z; ŶH=SH

sub stăń' tial	fe rō' cioũs	lĩ cẽn' tioũs
eon fi dẽn' tial	lo quā cious	in eąu tious
pen i ten tial	ra pa cious	ef fi eā' cious
prov i den tial	sa ga cious	os ten ta tious
rev e ren tial	te na cious	per spi ea cious
e qui nõe tial	vex a tious	per ti na cious
in flu ẽn tial	vĩ va cious	eon sci ẽn tious
pes ti len tial	vo ra cious	pā' tient
au dā' cioũs	ve ra cious	quō tient
ea pa cious	erus ta ceous	ăn cient
fa cẽ tious	eon tẽn tious	trăn sient
fal lā cious	in fee tious	pār ti ăl' i ty
a trō cious	sen ten tious	ĩm par ti al' i ty

No. 135.—C X X X V.

WORDS IN WHICH **ci** AND **ti** ARE SOUNDED AS **sh**, AND IN PRONUNCIATION ARE UNITED TO THE PRECEDING SYLLABLE.

prẽ' cioũs (<i>presħ'-</i>)	mo nĩ' tion	ma ģĩ' cian
spě cial (<i>spěsh' al</i>)	mu nĩ' tion	ma lĩ cioũs
vĩ cioũs	eon trĩ' tion	mi lĩ tiā
ad dĩ' tion	at trĩ' tion	mu ģĩ cian
am bĩ' tion	nu trĩ' tion	of fĩ cial
ąus pĩ' cious	eog nĩ' tion	pa trĩ cian
of fĩ' cious	ig nĩ' tion	pār tĩ' tion
ea prĩ' cious	eon dĩ' tion	per dĩ' tion
nu trĩ' tious	de fĩ' cient	per nĩ' cious
de lĩ' cious	de lĩ' cioũs	pe tĩ' tion
am bĩ' tious	dis erẽ' tion	pro fĩ' cient
fae tĩ' tious	e dĩ' tion	phỹ ģĩ cian
fie tĩ' tious	ef fĩ' cient	po ģĩ' tion
den tĩ' tion	fla ģĩ' tioũs	pro pĩ' tioũs
fru ĩ' tion	fru ĩ' tion	se dĩ' tion
es pẽ' cial	ju dĩ' cial	se dĩ' tioũs
op tĩ' cian	lo ģĩ' cian	sol stĩ' tial

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

suf fī' cient	ap po ŝī' tion	av a rī' cioūs
sus pī cioūs	eb ul lī tion	in au spī cioūs
vo lī tion	er ū dī tion	ben e fī cial
ab o lī' tion	ex hi bī tion	eo a lī tion
ae qui ŝī tion	im po ŝī tion	eom pe tī tion
ad mo nī tion	op po ŝī tion	eom po ŝī tion
ad ven tī tioūs	prej ū dī cial	def i nī tion
am mu nī tion	pol i tī cian	dem o lī tion
pre mo nī tion	prep o ŝī tion	dep o ŝī tion
dis qui ŝī tion	prop o ŝī tion	dis po ŝī tion
in qui ŝī tion	pro hi bī tion	prae tī' tion er
rep e tī tion	su per fī cial	a rith me tī' cian
in hi bī tion	su per stī tion	ae a de mī cian
ex po ŝī tion	sup po ŝī tion	ġe om e trī cian
ap pa rī tion	sur rep tī tioūs	in ju dī' cioūs
ār ti fī cial	mēr e trī cioūs	de fī' cien ċy

No. 136.—CXXXVI.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **ci** AND **ti** ARE PRONOUNCED LIKE **shi**, AS *associate* (as so shī' āte).

as sō' ci āte	ne gō' ti āte	ex eru' ci āte
eon sō ci āte	in sā ti āte	pro pī ti āte
ap prē ci āte	an nūn ci āte	e nūn ci āte
de pre ci āte	lī ċen ti ate	de nūn ci āte
e mā ci āte	sub stan ti āte	dis sō ci āte
ex pa ti āte	no vī ti ate	sā' ti āte
in gra ti āte	of fī ci āte	vī ti āte

No. 137.—CXXXVII.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ENDING IN **ic**, MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE **al** ADDED AFTER **ic**, AS *comic*, *comical*; AND THE ADVERBS IN **ly** DERIVED FROM THESE WORDS ALWAYS HAVE **al**, AS IN *classically*.

eau' stie	elīn' ie	erīt' ie	ēth' ie
ċen trie	eōm ie	eū bie	eth nie
elās sie	eon ie	ċyn ie	lōg ie

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ç=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

lyr' ie	öp' tie	stăt' ie	träğ' ie
măğ ie	phthiș ie	stō ie	typ ie
mū sie	skěp tie	styp tie	rūs tie
mys tie	sphěr ie	töp ie	grăph ie

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

THESE MAY RECEIVE THE TERMINATION **al** FOR THE ADJECTIVE, AND TO THAT MAY BE ADDED **ly** TO FORM THE ADVERB; AS, *agrestic, agrestical, agrestically*.

a erön' ye	ğe něr' ie	Pla tön' ie
a grēs tie	ğym nās tie	pneū măt ie
al ehem ie	har mōn ie	po lēm ie
as çet ie	He brā ie	prag măt ie
ath let ie	hěr mět ie	pro lĩf ie
au then tie	hys ter ie	pro phět ie
bār bār ie	ī rōn ie	rhap sōd ie
bo tan ie	in trīn sie	ro măn tie
ea thār tie	la eōn ie	ru bĩf ie
elas sĩf ie	lu çĩf ie	sa tĩr ie
eoș mět ie	mag nět ie	schĩș măt ie
dī dāe tie	mag nĩf ie	seho las tie
do mēs tie	ma jēs tie	seor bū tie
dog măt ie	me ehăn ie	so phĩs tie
dra mat ie	mo nas tie	sper măt ie
Dry ĩd ie	mor bĩf ie	sta lāe tie
dys pęp tie	nu měr ie	stig mat ie
ee çen trie	ob stet rie	sym mět rie
ee lee tie	or găn ie	syn ōd ie
ee stăt ie	os sĩf ie	ter rĩf ie
e lēe trie	pa çĩf ie	the ist ie
em pĩr ie	pa thět ie	tỹ răn nie
ěr răt ie	pe dānt ie	e lās tie
fa nat ie	phleg mat ie	bòm bast ie
fo rěn sie	phre nět ie	sta tĩst ie

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

ae a dēm' ie	dol o rīf' ie	par a lýt' ie
al ehem ĭst ie	em blem āt ie	par a phrāst ie
al pha bēt ie	en er ġēt ie	par a sīt ie
ap o pleē tie	e nig māt ie	par en thēt ie
an a lōġ ie	ep i lēp tie	par a bōl ie
an a lýt ie	ep i dem ie	path o log ie
an a tōm ie	ep i sōd ie	pe ri od ie
ap os tol ie	eū eha rīst ie	phil o log ie
a rith mēt ie	ex e ġēt ie	phil o soph ie
as tro lōġ ie	frīg or ĭf ie	phil an throp ie
as tro nom ie	ġe o lōġ ie	Phar i sā ie
a the ĭst ie	ġe o mēt rie	prob lem āt ie
at mos phēr ie	hem is phēr ie	pu ri tan ie
bar o met rie	his tri ōn ie	pyr a mīd ie
be a tīf ie	hyp o erīt ie	pyr o tēeh nie
bī o grāph ie	hỹ per bōl ie	sċī en tīf ie
eab a līst ie	hỹ po stāt ie	sye o phānt ie
Cal vin ĭst ie	hỹ po thēt ie	syl lo ġīs tie
eaġ ū ĭst ie	id i ōt ie	sym pa thēt ie
eat e ehēt ie	in e lāst ie	sys tem āt ie
eat e ġōr ie	Jae o bīn ie	tal iġ man ie
ehro no log ie	math e māt ie	the o lōġ ie
dem o erāt ie	met a phōr ie	the o erāt ie
dī a bōl ie	met a phỹġ ie	the o rēt ie
dī a lēe tic	myth o lōġ ie	to po grāph ie
dip lo māt ie	ne o tēr ie	tỹ po graph ie
dī a mēt rie	or tho grāph ie	zo o lōġ ie
dī ū ret ie	pan the ĭst ie	ġe o ċen trie

Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air
in winter and summer.

The mineralogist arranges his specimens in a scientific manner

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ǝ=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; OH=SH.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti seor bū' tie	ġen e a lŏğ' ie
ar is to erăt ie	lex i eo grăph ie
char ae ter is tie	mon o syl lăb ie
ee ele si ăs tie	or ni tho lŏğ ie
en thu si as tie	os te o log ie
en to mo lŏğ ie	phys i o log ie
ep i gram măt ie	ieh thŷ o log ie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS RARELY OR NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION **al**.

quăd răt' ie	găl' lie	plăs' tie
eăth' o lie	Gŏth ie	pŭb lie
çe phăl' ie	hŷm nie	Pŭ nie
cha ôt ie	ī tăl' ie	re pŭb' lie
eon ćen trie	me dal lie	tăe' tie
e lē' ġi ae	me te ōr' ie	ăre tie
ee stăt' ie	me tăl' lie	pĕp tie
ĕp' ie	O lŷm pie	e lăs' tie
ex ôt' ie	par e gŏr' ie	ġŷs' tie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN **al**.

bīb' li eal	il lŏğ' ie al	eŏm' ie al
ea nŏn' ie al	in ĩm i eal	mĕt ri eal
ehĩ mĕr ie al	me thŏd ie al	phŷs ie al
elĕr' ie al	făr' ċi eal	prăe ti eal
eŏș mi eal	mĕd i eal	răd i eal
eôr ti eal	trŏp ie al	vĕr ti eal
do mĩn' i eal	top ie al	vŏr ti eal
fĩn' i eal	drop si eal	whĩm si eal

THE FOLLOWING WORDS NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION **al**.

ap o strŏph' ie	plĕth' o rie	ear bŏn' ie
ehŏl' er ie	ear bŏl' ie	tŭr' mer ie
lŭ na tie	sul phŭ rie	oph thăl' mie

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNE;

WORDS ENDING IN **an, en, or on**, IN WHICH THE VOWEL IS MUTE OR SLIGHTLY PRONOUNCED.

ärt' i şan	eoûr' te şan	ör' i şon
běn i şon	gār ri son	pār' ti şan
ea pār' i son	çit i zen	û' ni son
eom par i son	děn i zen	věn' i şon *

WORDS ENDING IN **ism**, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

mo năs' ti çism	pröp a gand' ism
ne öl' o ğism	per i pa tět' i çism
ăt' ti çism	pro vîn' cial ism
göth i çism	ăn' gli çism
pa răl' o ğism	van dal ism
A mēr i ean ism	gal li çism
ēp' i eū rişm	pēd a gog ism
Jēs ū it ism	pū ri tan ism
lib er tin ism	Preş by tē' ri an ism
ma tē' ri al ism	pār' a sit ism
mön' o the ism	par al lel ism
năt ū ral ism	fā vor it ism
pā tri ot ism	so çîn' i an ism
pöl ŷ the ism	pa răeh ro nişm
prös e lýt ism	re pūb lie an ism
phăr i sa ism	see tā ri an ism
Pröt est ant ism	seho lăs ti çism

No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

WORDS ENDING IN **ize**, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

au' thor ĩze	mör' al ĩze	măg' net ĩze
băs tard ize	drăm a tize	möd ern ize
çiv il ize	ēm pha size	ăg o nize
eăn on ize	găl van ize	pұл ver ize
lē gal ize	hēr bo rize	stēr il ize

* Pronounced vën' ĩ-zn or vën' zn.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔE; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ğ=K; Ğ=J; Ź=Z; CH=SH.

sũb' si dīze	ôr' gan īze	drām' a tīze
tȳr an nīze	păt ron īze	iēr til īze
sȳs tem īze	săt īr īze	ī dol īze
mēth od īze	tăn tal īze	měl o dīze
joûr nal īze	vō eal īze	meş mer īze
bru tal īze	eau ter īze	pō lar īze
eöl o nīze	bär bar īze	rē al īze
ēn er ġīze	bött a nīze	thē o rīze
ē qual īze	dăs tard īze	trăn quil īze
hū man īze	dět o nīze	tēm po rīze
Ju da īze	dög ma tīze	Rō man īze

No. 139.—CXXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR AND FIVE SYLLABLES, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

äl' eo hol īze	ģen' er al īze	păn' e ġyr īze
äl le go rīze	līb er al īze	pöp ū lar īze
a năth' e ma tīze	ma tē' ri al īze	prôs e ly tīze
ăn' i mal īze	me mō ri al īze	pū ri tan īze
e pīs' to līze	mīn' er al īze	re püb lie an īze
bēs' tial īze	mo nöp' o līze	sēe ū lar īze
e nīg' ma tīze	năt' ū ral īze	sen sū al īze *
ehăr' ae ter īze	ōx y ġen īze	spīr it ū al īze
e thē' re al īze	par tīe' ū lar īze	völ a til īze

It is almost impossible to civilize the American Indians. We should never tyrannize over those weaker than ourselves. Sometimes, when a person is bitten by a rattlesnake, the doctor will cauterize or sear the wound.

No. 140.—CXL.

THE COMBINATION **ng** REPRESENTS, IN SOME WORDS, A SIMPLE ELEMENTARY SOUND, AS HEARD IN *sing*, *singer*, *long*; IN OTHER WORDS, IT REPRESENTS THE SAME ELEMENTARY

* Pronounced sēn' shŭ-al-īze.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

SOUND FOLLOWED BY THAT OF **g** HARD (HEARD IN *go, get*)
AS IN *finger, linger, longer*.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE SIMPLE SOUND.

a' mông	hăng' er	sing' ing	strŭng
băng	hang man	sông	strŭng' ing
brŭng	hang nail	sŭng	strông
bring' ing	hŭng	slăng	strong' ly
bŭng	kŭng	sling	swing
elăng	ling	sling' er	swing' er
elŭng	lông	slŭng	swing ing
eling' ing	lŭngs	sprŭng	swŭng
elŭng	păng	sprăng	tăng
dung	prông	sprŭng' er	thŭng
făng	răng	spring ing	thông
fŭng	rŭng	stŭng	tôngue
fling' er	ring' ing	sting' er	twăng
fling ing	ring let	sting ing	wrŭng
flŭng	rŭng	stŭng	wring' er
găng	săng	strŭng	wring ing
hăng	sing	stringed	wrông
hanged	sing' er	string er	wrônged

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **n**, ALONE, REPRESENTS THE
SOUND OF **ng**, AND IS MARKED THUS, **n̄**.

ăn' ḡer	elăn' gor	jăn' gler
an gry	eôn go	jăn gling
an gle	dăn gle	jŭn gle
an gler	dŭn gle	lăn guid
an gli ean	făn gle	lăn guish
an gli çism	fŭn ḡer	lôn ḡer
ăn gli çize	fŭn gus	lôn ḡest
ăn guish	hŭn ḡer	măn gle
ăn gu lar	hŭn gry	măn gler
brăn gle	in gle	măn go
bŭn gle	jăn gle	mŭn gle

OVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ǝ=K; Ė=J; Ʒ=Z; ƆH=SH

mön' ger	līn' ger	e lön' gāte
mōn gre _l	tān gle	līn' g' r ing
strōn ger	tīn gle	sý rin' gā
strōn gest	wrān gle	strān' gu ry

No. 141.—CXLI.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE **d**, **t** AND **u**, PREFERABLY TAKE THEIR REGULAR SOUNDS; AS IN *capture*, *verdure*, PRONOUNCED *cap't' yoor*, *věrd' yoor*. MANY SPEAKERS, HOWEVER, SAY *kap'choor*, *věr'jur*.

eāpt' ūre	moist' ūre	seūlpt' ūre
çīnet ūre	nāt ūre	stāt ūre
erēat ūre	nūt ūre	gěst ūre
eūlt ūre	ôrd ūre	striet ūre
fēat ūre	pāst ūre	strūet ūre
frāet ūre	pīet ūre	sūt ūre
fūt ūre	pōst ūre	těxt ūre
joint ūre	pūnet ūre	tīnet ūre
jūnet ūre	rāpt ūre	tōrt ūre
lēet ūre	rūpt ūre	věnt ūre
mīxt ūre	serīpt ūre	věrd ūre

the lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance, except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs.

finger signifies a taker, as does fang. We take or catch things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds seize other animals with their fangs.

pang is a severe pain. Anguish is violent distress.

lecture is a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; it is also a formal reproof.

the Bible, that is, the Old and the New Testament, contains the Holy Scriptures.

discourage cunning in a child: cunning is the ape of wisdom.

BÄE, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHÄT; HËR, PREY, THÈRE; GËT; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the just laws of God or man.

Anger is a tormenting passion, and so are envy and jealousy.

To be doomed to suffer these passions long, would be as severe a punishment as confinement in the state prison.

An anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English.

Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger than death.

How happy men would be if they would always love what is right and hate what is wrong.

No. 142.—CXLII.

g AND **k** BEFORE **n** ARE ALWAYS SILENT.

gnär	knāv' ish	knöck' er
gnärl	knāv ish ly	knöll
gnäsh	knāv ish ness	knöt
gnat	knēad	knot' gräss
gnaw	knee	knot' ted
gnō' mon	kneel	knot' ty
gnös ties	knife	knot' ti ly
gnos ti çism	knight	knot' ti ness
knäb	knight ěr' rant	knout
knack	knight' hōöd	knōw
knag	knight ly	know' a ble
knag g̃y	knit	known
knap	knit' ter	know' ing
knap säck	knit' ting	know' ing ly
knap weed	knöb	knöwl' edge
knell	knobbed	knück' le
knāve	knob' by	knûrl
knāv' er y	knock	knurl y

Knead the dough thoroughly, if you would have good bread. The original signification of *knave* was 'a boy'; but the word now signifies 'a dishonest person.'

In Russia, the knout is used to inflict stripes on the bare back.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÖB; RÜLE, PÜLL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; Ź=Z; ǦH=SH.

No. 143.—CXLIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **ch** HAS THE SOUND OF **sh**, AND IN MANY OF THEM **i** HAS THE SOUND OF **e** LONG.

çhāiſe	eap ū çhīn'	eav a liēr'
çha grīn'	mag a zīne	quar' an tīne
çham pāign	sub ma rīne	man da rīn'
çhī eāne	trans ma rīne	eash iēr'
çhī eān' er y	bóm ba zīne	ma rīne
çhev a liēr'	brig a diēr	ea prīce
çhīv' al ry	ean non niēr	po liçe
çhān de liēr'	eap a piē	fas çīne
çhe miſe'	eār bin iēr	fron tiēr

No. 144.—CXLIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL **a** IN THE DIGRAPH **ea**, HAS NO SOUND, AND **e** IS EITHER SHORT, OR PRONOUNCED LIKE **e** IN *term*; THUS, *bread*, *tread*, *earth*, *dearth*, ARE PRONOUNCED *brēd*, *trēd*, *ērth*, *dērth*.

brēad	hēalth	hēav' en	pēaſ' ant
dead	wealth	leav en	pleaſ ure
head	stealth	heav y	meaſ ūre
tread	eleanſe	read y	treas ūre
dread	ēarl	health y	treach er y
stead	pearl	wealth y	en dēav' or
thread	earn	feath er	re hēarse'
spread	learn	leath er	thrēat' en
breast	yearn	leath ern	break fast
breadth	mēant	tread le	stead fast
breath	dreamt	jeal oūs	mead ōw
ēarth	realm	jeal oūs y	pēarl ash
dearth	ēar' ly	zeal oūs	stēalth y
thrēat	earn est	zeal oūs ly	stead y
sweat	re sēarch'	zeal ot	stealth fūl
sēarch	elēan' ly	pleaſ ant	health fūl

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 145.—CXLV.

IN THE FOLLOWING, **g** IS SILENT.*P. stands for past tense ; PPR. for participle of the present tense.*

VERBS.	P.	PPR. AGENT.	VERBS.	P.	PPR. AGENT.
sīgn	ed	ing er	re sīgn'	ed	ing er
as sign'	ed	ing er	im pūgn	ed	ing er
eon sign	ed	ing er	op pūgn	ed	ing er
de sign	ed	ing er	ar rāign	ed	ing er
ma lign	ed	ing er	eoun' ter sīgn	ed	ing

Adjectives and Nouns.

eon dīgn'	poign' ant	fōr' eign	ēn' sīgn
be nīgn	ma līgn'	sōv er eign	eam pāign'

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE SOUND OF **g** IS RESUMED.

as sig nā' tion	in dīg' ni ty	im prēg' na ble
des ig nā tion	in dig nant	op pūg nan cy
reṣ ig nā tion	dīg' ni ty *	re pug nant
be nīg' nant	dig ni fȳ	re pug nan cy
be nig ni ty	prēg nant	sīg' ni fȳ
ma lig ni ty	preg nan cy	sig ni fi eā' tion
ma lig nant	im prēg' nāte	sig nīf' i eant

No. 146.—CXLVI.

WORDS IN WHICH **e**, **i**, AND **o**, BEFORE **n**, ARE MUTE. THOSE WITH **v** ANNEXED, ARE OR MAY BE USED AS VERBS, ADMITTING **ed** FOR THE PAST TIME, AND **ing** FOR THE PARTICIPLE.

bā' eon	brā' zen	bīd' den
bēa eon	brō ken	släck' en, <i>v.</i>
beech en	bläck en, <i>v.</i>	bound en
bā sin	bāt ten, <i>v.</i>	būt ton, <i>v.</i>
bēat en	bēck on, <i>v.</i>	broad en, <i>v.</i>
bīt ten	būr den, <i>v.</i>	chō sen
blā zon	būr then, <i>v.</i>	elō ven

No. 147.—CXLVII.



THE DOG.

This dog is the mastiff. He is active, strong, and used as a watchdog. He has a large head and pendent ears. He is not very apt to bite; but he will sometimes take down a man and hold him down. Three mastiffs once had a combat with a lion, and the lion was compelled to save himself by flight.



THE STAG.

The stag is the male of the red deer. He is a mild and harmless animal, bearing a noble attire of horns, which are shed and renewed every year. His form is light and elegant, and he runs with great rapidity. The female is called a hind; and the fawn or young deer, when his horns appear, is called a pricket or brocket.



THE SQUIRREL.

The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. The gray and black squirrels live in the forest and make a nest of leaves and sticks on the high branches. It is amusing to see the nimble squirrel spring from branch to branch, or run up and down the stem of a tree, and dart behind it to escape from sight. Little ground squirrels burrow in the earth. They subsist on nuts, which they hold in their paws, using them as little boys use their hands.

FABLE I.



OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young saucybox told him plainly he would not. "Won't you?" said

the old man, "then I will fetch you down;" so he pulled up some turf or grass and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat him down from the tree with grass only.

"Well, well," said the old man, "if neither words nor grass will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones;" so the old man pelted him heartily with stones, which soon made the young chap hasten down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon.

M O R A L.

If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.

FABLE II.



THE COUNTRY MAID AND HER MILK PAIL.

When men suffer their imagination to amuse them with the prospect of distant and uncertain improvements of their condition, they frequently sustain real losses, by their inattention to those affairs in which they are immediately concerned.

A country maid was walking very deliberately with a pail of milk upon her head, when she fell into the following train of reflections: "The money for which I shall sell this milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. These eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bears a good

price; so that by May Day I can not fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green!—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and, with an air of disdain, toss from them.” Transported with this triumphant thought, she could not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

FABLE III.



THE TWO DOGS.

Hasty and inconsiderate connections are generally attended with great disadvantages; and much of every man's good or ill fortune, depends upon the choice he makes of his friends.

A good-natured Spaniel overtook a surly Mastiff, as he was traveling upon the highroad. Tray, although an entire stranger to Tiger, very civilly accosted him; and if it would be no interruption, he said, he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tiger, who happened not to be altogether in so growling a mood as usual, accepted the proposal; and they very amicably pursued their journey together. In the midst of their conversation, they arrived at the next village, where Tiger began to display his malignant disposition, by an unprovoked attack upon every dog he met. The villagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends, without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason than his being found in bad company.

FABLE IV.



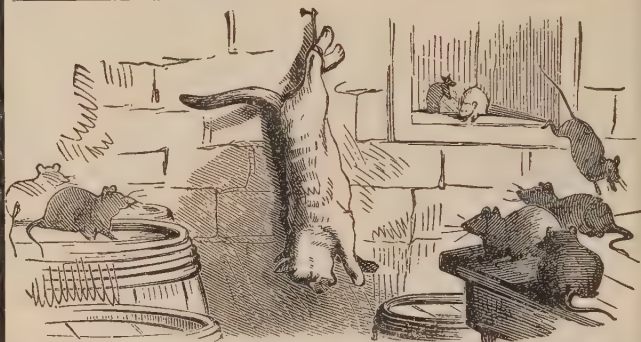
THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

A farmer came to a neighboring lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. "One of your oxen," continued he, "has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation." "Thou art a very honest fellow," replied the lawyer, "and wilt not think it unreasonable that I exact one of thy oxen in return." "It is no more than justice," saith the farmer, "to be sure; but what did I say? - I mistake - it is *your* bull that has killed one of *my* oxen." "Indeed!" says the lawyer, "that alters the case: I must inquire into the fair; and if—" "And *if*!" said the farmer; "the business would have been concluded without an *if*, had you been ready to do justice to others as to exact it from them."

FABLE V.

THE CAT AND THE RAT.

A certain cat had made such unmerciful havoc among the vermin of her neighborhood, that not a single rat or mouse dared venture to appear abroad. Puss was soon convinced that if affairs remained in their present state, she must ere long starve. After mature deliberation, therefore, she resolved to have recourse to stratagem. For this purpose, she suspended herself from a hook with her head downward, pretending to be dead. The rats and mice, as they peeped from their holes, observing her in this dangling attitude, concluded she was hanging for some misdemeanor, and with great joy immediately sallied forth in quest of their prey. Puss, as soon as a sufficient number were collected together, quitting her hold, dropped to the midst of them; and very few had the fortune to make



good their retreat. This artifice having succeeded so well, she was encouraged to try the event of a second. Accordingly, she whitened her coat all over by rolling herself in a heap of flour, and in this disguise she lay concealed in the bottom of a meal tub. This stratagem was executed in general with the same effect as the former. But an old experienced rat, altogether as cunning as his adversary, was not so easily insnared. "I don't quite like," said he, "that white heap yonder. Something whispers me there is mischief concealed under it. 'Tis true, it may be meal, but it may likewise be something that I should not relish quite as well. There can be no harm at least in keeping at a proper distance; for caution, I am sure, is the parent of safety."

FABLE VI.



THE FOX AND THE BRAMBLE.

A fox, closely pursued by a pack of dogs, took shelter under the covert of a bramble. He rejoiced in this asylum, and for

while, was very happy; but soon found that if he attempted to stir, he was wounded by the thorns and prickles on every side. However, making a virtue of necessity, he forebore to complain, and comforted himself with reflecting that no bliss is perfect; that good and evil are mixed, and flow from the same fountain. These briers, indeed, said he, will tear my skin a little, yet they keep off the dogs. For the sake of the good, then, let me bear the evil with patience; each bitter has its sweet; and these brambles, though they wound my flesh, reserve my life from danger.

FABLE VII.



THE BEAR AND THE TWO FRIENDS.

Two friends, setting out together upon a journey which led through a dangerous forest, mutually promised to assist each other, if they should happen to be assaulted. They had not proceeded far, before they perceived a bear making toward them with great rage.

There were no hopes in flight; but one of them, being very active, sprang up into a tree; upon which the other, throwing himself flat on the ground, held his breath and pretended to be dead; remembering to have heard it asserted that this creature will not prey upon a dead carcass. The bear came up and after smelling of him some time, left him and went on. When he was fairly out of sight and hearing, the hero from the tree called out,—“Well, my friend, what said the bear?” He seemed to whisper you very closely.” “He did so,” replied the other, “and gave me this good advice, never to associate with a wretch, who, in the hour of danger, will desert his friend.”

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRR, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ÔET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

“Henry, tell me the number of days in a year.” “Three hundred and sixty-five.” “How many weeks in a year?” “Fifty-two.” “How many days in a week?” “Seven.” “What are they called?” “Sabbath or Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.” The Sabbath is a day of rest, and called the Lord’s day, because God has commanded us to keep it holy. On that day we are to omit labor and worldly employments, and devote the time to religious duties, and the gaining of religious knowledge.

“How many hours are there in a day or day and night?” “Twenty-four.” “How many minutes in an hour?” “Sixty.” “How many seconds in a minute?” “Sixty.” Time is measured by clocks and watches; or by dials and glasses.

The light of the sun makes the day, and the shade of the earth makes the night. The earth revolves from west to east once in twenty-four hours. The sun is fixed or stationary; but the earth turns every part of its surface to the sun once in twenty-four hours. The day is for labor, and the night is for sleep and repose. Children should go to bed early in the evening, and all persons, who expect to thrive in the world, should rise early in the morning.

No. 148.—CXLVIII.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Ac cept', to take.

ex cept, to take out.

af fect, to impress.

ef fect, what is produced.

ac cede, to agree.

ex ceed, to surpass.

pre scribe, to direct.

pro scribe, to banish.

ac cess, approach.

ex cess, superfluity.

al lu' sion, hint, reference.

il lu sion, deception.

e lu sion, evasion.

acts, deeds.

ax, a tool for cutting.

as say', trial of metals.

es say', to try.

af fu' sion, a pouring on.

ef fu sion, a pouring out.

al lowed', admitted, granted.

a loud, with a great voice.

er' rand, a message.

er rant, wandering.

ad di' tion, something added.

e di tion, publication.

bal' lad, a song.

bal let, a dance.

bal lot, a ball for voting, or a [vote.

chron' i cal, of long continu-

chron i cle, a history. [ance.

clothes, garments.

close, conclusion.

con' sort, husband or wife.

con cert, harmony.

de scent', a falling, a slope.

dis sent, a differing.

de cease', death.

dis ease, sickness.

MOVE, SÔN, WOLF, FÔOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ĝ=J; Š=Z; ĞH=SH.

lic' it, to call forth.
illic' it, unlawful.
im merge', to plunge.
e merge, to come forth.
at, fleshy.
at, a tub or cistern.
gest' ure, motion.
jest er, one who jests.
'dle, not employed.
dol, an image.
im pos' tor, a deceiver.
im post ure, deception.
ough' ty, bad.
not ty, full of knots.
in gen' u ous, frank.
in ge ni ous, skillful.
ine, extension in length.

loin, part of an animal.
loom, a frame for weaving.
loam, a soft loose earth.
med' al, an ancient coin.
med dle, to interpose.
pint, half a quart.
point, a sharp end.
rad' ish, a garden vegetable.
red dish, somewhat red.
since, at a later time.
sense, faculty of perceiving.
ten' or, course continued.
ten ure, a holding.
tal' ents, ability.
tal ons, claws.
val' ley, low land.
val ue, worth.

WORDS SPELLED ALIKE, BUT PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY.

Aug' ust, the eighth month.
u gust', grand.
bow (*ow* as in *cow*), to bend.
bōw, for shooting arrows.
ass, a tree; a fish.
āss, lowest part in music.
con jure', to entreat.
con' jure, to use magic art.
es' ert, a wilderness.
es sert', fruit, etc., at dinner.
gal' lant, brave, gay.
gal lant', a gay fellow.
ill, the fourth of a pint.
ill, part of a fish.
hin' der, to stop.
hind er, further behind.
u' va lid, one not in health.
a val' id, not firm or binding.
low' er (*ow* as in *cow*), to be dark.
lōw er, not so high.
ve, to be or dwell.

live, having life.
mow (*ow* as in *cow*), a pile of hay.
mōw, to cut with a scythe.
read, to utter printed words.
read [*red*], past tense of *read*.
rec' ol lect, to call to mind.
re col lect', to collect again.
re form', to amend.
re' form, to make anew.
rec' re ate, to refresh.
re cre ate', to create anew.
rout, defeat and disorder.
route, a way or course.
slough, a place of mud.
slough [*stuff*], a cast skin.
tār' ry, like tar.
tār ry, to delay.
tēars, water from the eyes.
teārs, [he] rends.
wind, air in motion.
wīnd, to turn or twist.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT SPELLED DIFFERENTLY.

il, to be in trouble.
e, malt liquor.
air, the atmosphere.
heir, one who inherits.
l, the whole.
wl, an instrument.

al' tar, a place for offerings.
al ter, to change.
ānt, a little insect.
āunt, a sister to a parent.
ark, a vessel.
arc, part of a circle.

BÄE, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHÄT; HËE, PREY, THËEE; ĞET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

as cent', steepness.**as sent**, agreement.**au' ger**, a tool.**au gur**, one who foretells.**bail**, surety.**bale**, a pack of goods.**ball**, a sphere.**bawl**, to cry aloud.**base**, low, vile.**bass or base**, in music.**beer**, a liquor.**bier**, a carriage for the dead.**bin**, a box.**been**, participle of *be*.**ber' ry**, a little fruit.**bu ry**, to inter.**beat**, to strike.**beet**, a root.**blew**, did blow.**blue**, a dark color.**boar**, a male swine.**bore**, to make a hole.**bow**, to bend the body.**bough**, a branch.**bell**, to ring.**belle**, a fine lady.**beau**, a gay gentleman.**bow**, to shoot with.**bread**, a kind of food.**bred**, educated.**bur' row**, for rabbits. [town.**bor ough**, an incorporated**by**, near at hand.**buy**, to purchase.**bye**, a dwelling.**bay**, an inlet of water.**bey**, a Turkish governor.**be**, to exist.**bee**, an insect.**beach**, sea-shore.**beech**, a tree.**boll**, a pod of plants.**bowl**, an earthen vessel.**bole**, a kind of clay.**but**, a conjunction.**butt**, two hogsheads.**brake**, a weed.**break**, to part asunder.**Cain**, a man's name.**cane**, a shrub or staff.**call**, to cry out, or name.**caul**, a net inclosing the bowels.**can' non**, a large gun.**can on**, a law of the church.**ces' sion**, a grant.**ses sion**, the sitting of a court.**can' vas**, coarse cloth.**can vass**, to examine.**ceil**, to make a ceiling.**seal**, to fasten a letter.**seal' ing**, setting a seal.**ceil ing**, of a room.**cens' er**, an incense pan.**cen sor**, a critic.**course**, way, direction.**coarse**, not fine.**cote**, a sheep-fold.**coat**, a garment.**core**, the heart.**corps**, a body of soldiers.**cell**, a hut.**sell**, to dispose of.**cen' tu ry**, a hundred years.**cen tau ry**, a plant.**chol' er**, wrath.**col lar**, for the neck.**cord**, a small rope.**chord**, a line.**cite**, to summon.**site**, situation.**sight**, the sense of seeing.**com' ple ment**, a full number.**com pli ment**, act of politeness.**cous' in**, a relation.**coz en**, to cheat.**cur' rant**, a berry.**cur rent**, a stream.**deer**, a wild animal.**dear**, costly.**cask**, a vessel for liquids.**casque**, a helmet.**ce' dar**, a kind of wood.**ce der**, one who cedes.**cede**, to give up.**seed**, fruit, offspring.**cent**, the hundredth part of a dollar.**sent**, ordered away.**scent**, a smell.**cel' lar**, the lowest room.**sell er**, one who sells.**clime**, a region.**climb**, to ascend.

OVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔB; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ė=K; Ė=J; ſ=Z; OH=SH.

oun' cil, an assembly.
 oun sel, advice.
 sym' bol, a type.
 cym bal, a musical instrument.
 ol' or, hue.
 ul ler, one who selects.
 dam, to stop water.
 damn, to condemn.
 ew, falling vapors.
 ue, owing.
 die, to expire.
 dye, to color.
 oe, a female deer.
 ough, bread not baked.
 fane, a temple.
 feign, to dissemble.
 ire, horrid.
 y er, one who colors.
 dun, to urge for money.
 dun, a brown color.
 done, performed.
 ram, a drink of spirit.
 rachm, a small weight.
 e lis' ion, the act of cutting off.
 e lys ian, blissful, joyful.
 ou, second person.
 ew, a tree.
 we, a female sheep.
 fair, handsome.
 fare, customary duty.
 eat, an exploit.
 eet, plural of *foot*.
 freeze, to congeal.
 frieze, in a building.
 ie, to hasten.
 igh, elevated, lofty.
 flea, an insect.
 flee, to run away.
 our, of rye or wheat.
 ow er, a blossom.
 forth, abroad.
 fourth, in number.
 oul, filthy.
 owl, a bird.
 gilt, with gold.
 guilt, crime.
 rate, iron bars.
 reat, large.
 grown, increased.
 groan, an expression of pain.
 ail, to call; also frozen rain.

hale, healthy.
 hart, a beast.
 heart, the seat of life.
 hare, an animal.
 hair, the fur of animals.
 here, in this place.
 hear, to hearken.
 hew, to cut.
 hue, color.
 him, objective of *he*.
 hymn, a sacred song.
 hire, wages.
 high er, more high.
 heel, the hinder part of the foot.
 heal, to cure.
 haul, to drag.
 hall, a large room.
 I, myself.
 eye, organ of sight.
 isle (*île*), an island.
 aisle, of a church.
 in, within.
 inn, a tavern.
 in dite', to compose.
 in dict, to prosecute.
 kill, to slay.
 kiln, for burning bricks.
 knap, a protuberance.
 nap, a short sleep.
 knave, a rogue.
 nave, of a wheel.
 knead, to work dough.
 need, necessity.
 kneel, to bend the knee.
 Neal, to heat.
 knew, did know.
 new, fresh, not old.
 know, to understand.
 no, not.
 knight, a title.
 night, darkness.
 knot, a tie.
 not, no, denying.
 lade, to fill, to dip.
 laid, placed.
 lain, did lie.
 lane, a narrow street.
 leek, a root.
 leak, to run out.
 less' on, a reading.
 les sen, to diminish.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

- li' ar**, one who tells lies.
li er, one who lies in wait.
lyre, a harp.
 led, did lead.
 lead, a heavy metal.
lie, an untruth.
lye, water drained through ashes.
 lo, behold.
 low, humble; not high.
lac, a gum.
lack, want.
 lea, grass-land.
 lee, opposite the wind.
leaf, of a plant.
lief, willingly.
 lone, solitary.
 loan, that is lent.
lore, learning.
low er, more low.
 lock, a catch to a door.
 loch, a lake.
main, ocean; the chief.
mane, of a horse.
 made, finished.
 maid, an unmarried woman.
male, the he kind.
mail, armor; bag for letters.
 man' ner, mode of action.
 man or, lands of a lord.
meet, to come together.
meat, flesh, food.
mete, measure.
 mean, low, humble.
 mien, countenance.
mewl, to cry.
mule, a beast.
 mi' ner, one who works in a mine.
 mi nor, less, or one under age.
moan, to grieve.
mown, cut down.
 moat, a ditch.
 mote, a speck.
more, a greater portion.
mow er, one who mows.
 mite, an insect.
 might, strength.
met' al, gold, silver, etc.
met tle, briskness.
 nit, egg of an insect.
 knit, to join with needles.
may, no.
- neigh**, as a horse.
 ought, any thing.
 ought, morally owed, should.
oar, a paddle.
ore, of metal.
 one, a single thing.
 won, did win.
oh, alas.
owe, to be indebted.
 our, belonging to us.
 hour, sixty minutes.
plum, a fruit.
plumb, a lead and line.
 pale, without color.
 pail, a vessel.
pain, distress.
pane, a square of glass.
 pal' ate, part of the mouth.
 pal let, painter's board; a bed.
pleas, pleadings.
please, to give pleasure.
 pole, a long stick.
 poll, the head.
peel, to pare off the rind.
peal, sounds.
 pair, a couple.
 pare, to cut off the rind.
 pear, a fruit.
plain, even or level.
plane, to make smooth.
 pray, to implore.
 prey, booty, plunder.
prin' ci pal, chief.
prin ci ple, rule of action.
 prof' it, advantage.
 proph et, a foreteller.
peace, quietude.
piece, a part.
 pan' el, a square in a door.
 pan nel, a kind of saddle.
raise, to lift.
raze, to demolish.
 rain, water falling from clouds.
 reign, to rule.
rap, to strike.
wrap, to fold together.
 read, to peruse.
 reed, a plant.
red, a color.
read, did read.
 reek, to emit steam.
 wreak, to revenge.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; QH=SH.

rest, to take ease.
wrest, to take by force.
rice, a sort of grain.
rise, source, beginning.
rye, a sort of grain.
wry, crooked.
ring, to sound; a circle.
wring, to twist.
rite, ceremony.
right, just.
write, to make letters with a pen.
wright, a workman.
rode, did ride.
road, the highway.
rear, to raise.
rear, the hind part.
rig' ger, one who rigs vessels.
rig or, severity.
ruff, a neck-cloth.
rough, not smooth.
rote, repetition of words.
wrote, did write.
roe, a female deer.
row, a rank.
roar, to sound loudly.
row er, one who rows.
rab' bet, to cut, as the edge of a board, in a sloping manner.
rab bit, an animal.
sail, the canvas of a ship.
sale, the act of selling.
sea, a large body of water.
see, to behold.
sa' ver, one who saves.
sa vor, taste or odor.
seen, beheld.
scene, part of a play.
seine, a fish net.
sen' ior (sên' yur), older.
seign ior, a Turkish king.
team, where the edges join.
seem, to appear.
shear, to cut with shears.
sheer, clear, unmixed.
sent, ordered away.
sent, a small coin.
cent, smell.
shore, sea-coast.
shore, a prop.
so, in such a manner.
sow, to scatter seed.

sum, the whole.
some, a part.
sun, the fountain of light.
son, a male child.
stare, to gaze.
stair, a step.
steel, hard metal.
steal, to take by theft.
suck er, a young twig.
suc' cor, help.
slight, to despise.
sleight, dexterity.
sole, of the foot.
soul, the spirit.
slay, to kill.
sley, a weaver's reed.
sleigh, a carriage on runners.
sloe, a fruit.
slow, not swift.
stake, a post.
steak, a slice of meat.
stile, steps over a fence.
style, fashion, diction.
tacks, small nails.
tax, a rate, tribute.
throw, to cast away.
throe, pain of travail.
tare, an allowance in weight.
tear, to rend.
têar, water from the eyes.
tier, a row.
team, of horses or oxen.
teem, to produce.
tide, flux of the sea.
tied, fastened.
their, belonging to them.
there, in this place.
the, definite adjective.
thee, objective case of thou.
too, likewise.
two, twice one.
toe, extremity of the foot.
tow, to drag.
vail, a covering.
vale, a valley.
vial, a little bottle.
viol, a fiddle.
vane, to show which way the wind blows.
vein, for the blood.
vice, sin.
vise, a griping instrument.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRK, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËR; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

wait, to tarry.
weight, heaviness.
wear, to carry, as clothes.
ware, merchandise.
waste, to spread.
waist, a part of the body.
way, road, course.

weigh, to find the weight.
week, seven days.
weak, not strong.
wood, timber.
would, past time of *will*.
weather, state of the air.
wether, a sheep.

What *ails* the child?

Ale is a fermented liquor, made from malt.

The *awl* is a tool used by shoe-makers and harness-makers.

All quadrupeds that walk and do not leap, walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is *heir* to the crown of England.

We breathe *air*.

The moon *alters* its appearance every night.

The Jews burned sacrifices upon an *altar* of stone.

Cruel horse-men *beat* their horses.

Molasses may be made from *beets*.

A fine *beau* wears fine clothes.

The *rainbow* is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.

Beer may be made from malt and hops.

They bore the body to the grave on a *bier*.

The great *bell* in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons.

The *belles* and the *beaux* are fond of fine shows.

Blackberries and raspberries grow on briers.

The farmer, when he plants seeds, *buries* them in the ground.

Wheat is a *better* grain than rye.

One who lays a wager is a *bettor*.

The wind *blew*.

The color of the sky is *blue*.

Your father's or your mother's sister is your *aunt*.

The little *ants* make hillocks.

Carpenters bore holes with an *auger*.

An *augur* foretells.

Boys love to play *ball*.

Children *bawl* for trifles.

Bears live in the woods.

An oak *bears* acorns.

We *bear* evils.

Trees *bare* of leaves.

Beech wood makes a good fire.

The waves beat on the *beach*.

A wild *boar* is a savage beast.

Miners *bore* holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.

The *boll* of plants is a seed vessel.

Eat a *bowl* of bread and milk.

The planks of vessels are fastened with copper *bolts*.

Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called *bolts*.

The breech of a gun is its *butt* or club end.

A ram *butts* with his head.

We import *butts* of spirits.

Brakes are useless weeds.

We *break* flax and hemp in dressing.

Well-bred people do not always eat wheat *bread*.

A *butt* contains two hogsheads; but a barrel, 31½ gallons.

We judge of people's motives *by* their actions.

We can not *buy* a seat in heaven with our money.

Clothiers smooth their clothes with *calenders*.

Almanac makers publish new *calendars* every year.

Sails are made of *canvas*.

Inspectors *canvass* votes.

The courts of New York hold their *sessions* in the City Hall.

Since the *cession* of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

We *call* the membrane that covers the bowels a *caul*.

Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in *caufs*.

Consumptive people are afflicted with bad *coughs*.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXÛST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ñ=Z; ÇH=SH

Brass cannon are more costly than iron.

Church laws are *canons*.

Farmers are *sellers* of apples and cider, which are put into *cellars*.

A *liar* is not believed.

The *lyre* is a musical instrument.

Galileo *made* the telescope.

A charming *maid* or maiden.

The Missouri is the *main* branch of the Mississippi.

A horse's *mane* grows on his neck.

The *male* bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.

The *mail* is opened at the post-office.

Children should imitate the *manners* of polite people.

The farms of the English nobility are called *manors*.

A *mite* is an insect of little *might*.

Mead is a pleasant drink.

Lying is a *mean* practice.

We *mean* to study grammar.

The Hudson and East rivers *meet* at the Battery.

Salt will preserve *meat*.

Miners work in mines.

Minors are not allowed to vote.

David *moaned* the loss of Absalom.

When grass is *mown* and dried we call it hay.

Fortes are surrounded by a *moat*.

Mote is an atom.

A brigade of soldiers is *more* than a regiment.

Mowers mow grass.

Brass is a compound *metal*.

A lively horse is a horse of *mettle*.

Fishes are caught in a *net*.

Clear profits are called *net gain*.

Boats are rowed with *oars*.

Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.

A bird *flew* over the house.

The smoke ascends in the *flue*.

Fumes *ooze* through the pores of wood.

The tanner puts his hides into *ooze*.

We carry water in *pails*.

Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a fence made of *pales*.

Pick people look *pale*.

Panes of glass are put into window frames.

Pains are distressing.

Shoes are sold by *pairs*.

People *pare* apples to make pies.

Pears are not so common as apples.

A person who has lost his *palate* can not speak plain.

The painter holds his *pallet* in his hand.

The child sleeps on a *pallet*.

The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading.

Bears seize their prey with their *paws*.

Good people love to live in *peace*.

Our largest *piece* of silver coin is a dollar.

The *peak* of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.

The Jews had a *pique* or ill-will against the Samaritans.

On the Fourth of July, the bells ring a loud *peal*.

The farmer *peels* the bark from trees for the tanner.

The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of *Peers* and the House of Commons.

Our vessels lie near the *piers* in our harbor.

The carpenter *planes* boards with his plane.

The essential principles of religion are written in *plain* language.

Babylon stood upon an extended *plain*.

Polite people *please* their companions.

The courts of common *pleas* are held in the courthouses.

The builder uses the *plumb* and line to set his walls perpendicular.

Plums grow on trees.

One dollar is one hundred cents.

The most depraved gambler *won* the money.

The cat *preys* upon mice.

We should *pray* for our enemies.

The student *pores* over his books day after day.

The Niagara river *pours* down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.

BÄB, LÄST, CÄRF, FÄLL, WHÄT; HËR, PRËY, THËRE; GËT; BËRD, MARËNE; LÏNK;

We sweat through the *pores* of the skin.

The Hudson is the *principal* river of New York.

A man of good *principles* merits our esteem.

There is no *profit* in profane swearing.

The *prophet* Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.

Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors.

The court *impanel* jurors to judge causes in court.

God sends his *rain* on the just and the unjust.

Horses are guided by the *reins* of the bridle.

Queen Victoria *reigns* over Great Britain and Ireland.

The barber shaves his patrons with a *razor*.

Farmers are *raisers* of grain.

The Laplander *wraps* himself in furs in the winter.

When we wish to enter a house, we *rap* at the door.

Reeds grow in swamps, and have hollow, jointed stems.

We should *read* the Bible with seriousness.

We should often think upon what we have *read*.

The hyacinth bears a beautiful large *red* flower.

Nero *wreaked* his malice upon the Christians.

Brutus held up the dagger *reeking* with the blood of Lucretia.

We *rest* on beds.

The English *wrested* Gibraltar from the Spaniards.

Rice grows in warm climates.

The *rise* of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.

Some ladies are fond of gold *rings*.

The bell *rings* for church.

Washerwomen *wring* clothes.

Riggers rig vessels; that is, fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to the masts and yards.

Hannibal crossed the Alps in the *rigor* of winter.

Baptism is a *rite* of the Christian church.

It is not *right* to pilfer.

Wheelwrights make carts and wagons.

Cumberland *road* leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.

King David *rode* upon a mule.

Children often learn the alphabet by *rote* before they know the letters.

Oliver Goldsmith *wrote* several good histories.

Paste is made of *rye* flour.

Children make *wry* faces when they eat sour grapes.

A *roe* deer has no horns.

Corn is planted in *rows*.

Oarsmen *row* boats with oars.

The joiner *rabbets* boards.

Rabbits are lively animals.

The river Danube runs into the Black *Sea*.

This house is for *sale*.

We *sail* for Liverpool to-morrow.

Owls can not *see* well when the sun shines.

Seals are caught both in the northern and the southern seas.

We *seal* letters with wafers and *sealing wax*.

Masons *ceil* the inner roof with lime mortar.

A plastered *ceiling* looks better than a ceiling made of boards.

We have never *seen* a more dazzling object than the sun in summer.

A thunderstorm is a sublime *scene*.

Fishermen catch shad in *seines*.

The city of Paris stands on the river *Seine*.

John Smith, *Senior*, is father to John Smith, *Junior*.

The Sultan of Turkey is also called the Grand *Seignior*.

The sun *seems* to rise and set.

Neat sewers (*sō' erz*) make handsome *seams* with their needles.

Sheep-shearers *shear* the wool from the sheep.

When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded he *sheers* off.

Waves dash against the *shore*.

When ship-builders build vessels they *shore* them up with props.

The writer *signs* his name.

Heavy clouds are *signs* of rain.

Mankind *slay* each other in cruel wars.

A *sleigh* or sled runs on snow and ice.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ÇH=SH.

- Children should never *slight* their parents.
 Indians live in very *slight* buildings, called wigwams.
 Some have a good *slight* at work.
 A *sloe* is a black wild plum.
 The sloth is *slow* in moving.
 The lark *soars* into the sky.
 A boil is a *sore* swelling.
 A *sower* sows his seeds.
 We all have *some* knowledge.
 The *sum* of four and five is nine.
 The *sole* of a shoe is the bottom of it.
 The sun is the *sole* cause of day.
 Our *souls* are immortal.
 Tents are fastened with *stakes*.
 Beefsteaks are good food.
 "A wise *son* makes a glad father."
 Without the *sun* all animals and vegetables would die.
 The Jews were not permitted to have *stairs* to their altars.
 Do not let children *stare* at strangers.
Stiles are steps over fences.
 Goldsmith wrote in a clear plain *style*.
 Saul *threw* his javelin at David.
 The Israelites went *through* the Red Sea.
Tares grow among wheat.
 Grocers subtract the *tare* from the gross weight.
 Never *tear* your clothes.
 The plumb-line hangs *straight* toward the center of the earth.
 The *Straits* of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.
Succor a man in distress.
Suckers sprout from the root of an old stock.
 Shoemakers drive *tacks* into the heels of shoes.
 People pay a heavy *tax*.
 Lions have long bushy *tails*.
 The *tale* of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.
 Ladies wear sashes round the *waist*.
 Foolish children *waste* their time in idleness.
 Time *waits* for no one.
 Butter is sold by *weight*.
 Earthen *ware* is baked in furnaces.
 A Turk *wears* a turban instead of a hat.
 Sickness makes the body *weak*.
 Seven days constitute one *week*.
 We *weigh* gold and silver by Troy Weight.
 The *way* of a good man is plain.
 The *weather* is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe.
 Among the flock of sheep were twenty fat *wethers*.
 Men have a great *toe* on each foot.
 Horses *tow* the canal boats.
Tow is hatched from flax.
 Good scholars love *their* books.
 There are no tides in the Baltic Sea.
 Women wear *vails*.
 The valley of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* in the United States.
 The *vane* shows which way the wind blows.
 Arteries convey the blood from the heart and *veins*.
 A *vial* of laudanum.
 A base-*viol* is a large fiddle, and a *violin* is a small one.
 We shed *tears* of sorrow when we lose our friends.
 Ships often carry two *tiers* of guns.
 A *team* of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen.
 Farmers rejoice when their farms *teem* with fruits.
 The *tide* is caused by the attraction of the moon and sun.
 A black ribbon is *tied* on the left arm and worn as a badge of mourning.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.

Bank notes are redeemable in cash.

BÂR, LÂST, GÂRE, FÂLL, WHÂT; HÊR, PRÊY, THÊRE; ÊET; BÎRD, MARÎNE; LÎNK;

No. 149.—CX LIX.

WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
any	ăn' ny	ghost	gōst	should	shōōd
many	măn' ny	corps	kōre	debt	dēt
demesne	de meen'	ache	āke	phlegm	flēm
bat eau	bat ō'	half	hāf	croup	krōōp
beau	bō	calf	kāf	tomb	tōōm
beaux	bōze	calve	kāv	womb	wōōm
bu reau	bū' ro	one	wūn	wolf	wōōlf
been	bīn	once	wūnce	yacht	yōt
bu ry	bēr' ry	done	dūn	dough	dō
bu ri al	bēr' i al	gone	gōn	neigh	nā
bus y	bīz' zy	folks	fōks	sleigh	slā
isle	īle	ra tio	rā' sho	weigh	wā
isl and	ī' land	va lise	va lēce'	gauge	gāge
does	dūz	o cean	ō' shūn	bough	bou
says	sēz	though	thō	slough	slou
said	sēd	broad	brawd	doubt	dout
lieu	lū	could	kōōd	is sue	īsh' shū
adieu	a dū'	would	wōōd	tis sue	tīsh' shū

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
busi ness	bīz' ness	flam beau	flām' bo
bus i ly	bīz' i ly	right eous	rī' chus
colonel	kūn' nel	car touch	kār tōōch'
haut boy	hō' boy	in veigh	in vā'
masque	māsk	sur tout	sur tōōt'
sou, sous	sōō	wom an	wōōm' an
gui tar	gī tār'	wom en	wīm' en
pur lieu	pūr' lu	bis cuit	bīs' kit
su gar	shōōg' ar	cir cuit	sīr' kit
vis count	vī' kount	sal mon	sām' un
ap ro pos	ap ro pō'	isth mus	īs' mus

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
neigh bor	nā' bur	mort gage	môr' ġěj
piqu ant	pīk' ant	seign ior	seen yur
piqu an çy	pīk' an çy	se ragl io	se rāl' yo
ptis an	tīz' an	asth ma	ăst' mǎ
phthis ic	tīz' ik	beau ty	bū' ty
sol dier	sōl' jer	beau te ous	bū' te us
vict uals	vīt' tļš	bdell ium	děl' yum
ca tarrh	ka tār'	ca noe	ka nōō'
bou quet	boo kā'	plaid	plăd
bru nette	brų nět'	schism	sīzm
ga zette	ga zět'	feoff ment	fěf' ment
in debt ed	in dēt' ed	hal cy on	hăl' sī on
lieu ten ant	lu tēn' ant	mis tle toe	mīz' zl to
qua drille	kwa drīl'	psal mo dy	sāl' mo dỹ
pneu mat ics	nu măt'iks	bal sam ic	băl sām' ik

IN THE FOLLOWING, **l** IS SILENT.

balk	chalk	talk
ealk	stalk	walk

THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF **f**.

chough	rough	eough (eawf)
elough *	slough †	trough (trawf)
tough	e nough'	läugh (lăf)

h AFTER **r** IS SILENT.

rheum	rhy' barb
rheu măt'ie	rhět' o rie
rheu' ma tişm	rhăp' so dy
rhyme	rhi nốç' e ros

g IS SILENT BEFORE **n**.

deign	ed	ing	reign	ed	ing
feign	ed	ing	poign'	ant	

* A cleft.

† The cast-off skin of a serpent, etc.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THERÉ; ĖET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

I BEFORE **m** IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING.

eälm	bälm' y	psälm
eälm' ly	em bälm'	quälm
eälm ness	älms	quälm ish
be eälm'	älms' house	psälm ist
bälm	älms giv ing	hōlm

IN THE FOLLOWING, **geon** AND **gion** ARE PRONOUNCED AS *jun*; **eon**, AS *un*; **cheon**, AS *chun*; **geous** AND **gious**, AS *jus*.

blūd' geon	sûr' geon	pro dĩ' gioûs
dūd geon	dûn geon	pûn' cheon
gūd geon	pīg eon	trûn cheon
stûr geon	wīd geon	seûtch eon
lē gion	lûn cheon	es eûtch' eon
rē gion	eon tā' gioûs	eur mūd geon
eon tā' gion	e grē gioûs	gôr' geoûs
re lī gion	re lī gioûs	sae ri lē' gioûs

IN THE FOLLOWING, **ou** AND **au** ARE PRONOUNCED AS *aw*, AND **gh** IS MUTE.

bought	ought	wrought
brought	sought	naught
fought	thought	fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE LETTERS **ue** AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD ARE SILENT.

plāgue	vōgue	pique
vāgue	tōngue	har āngue'
lēague	mōsque	āp' o lōgue
brōgue	in trigue'	eāt a lōgue
rōgue	o pāque	dī a lōgue
fa tigue'	ū nique	ēe lōgue

No. 150.—CL.

1. *Regular verbs form the past tense, and participle of the past, by taking ed, and the participle of the present tense by taking ing; as, called, calling, from call. The letter p. stands for past tense; ppr. for participle of the present tense; and a. for agent.*

p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.
call	ed	ing	pray	ed	ing	al low	ed ing
turn	ed	ing	cloy	ed	ing	a void	ed ing
burn	ed	ing	jest	ed	ing	em ploy	ed ing
plow	ed	ing	a bound	ed	ing	pur loin	ed ing
sow	ed	ing	ab second	ed	ing	rep re sent	ed ing
plant	ed	ing	al lay	ed	ing	an noy	ed ing

2. *Monosyllabic verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel, and other verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel and accented on the last syllable, double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus, abet, abetted, abetting, abettor.*

p.	ppr.	a.	p.	ppr.	a.	p.	ppr.	a.
a bet	ted	ting tor	wed	ded	ding	tre pan	ned	ning ner
fret	ted	ting ter	bar	red	ring	de fer	red	ring
man	ned	ning	ex pel	led	ling ler	ab hor	red	ring rer
plan	ned	ning ner	re bel	led	ling ler	in cur	red	ring

3. *Verbs having a digraph, diphthong, or long vowel sound before the last consonant, do not double that consonant.*

p.	ppr.	a.	p.	ppr.	a.	p.	ppr.	a.
seal	ed	ing er	claim	ed	ing er	re coil	ed	ing
heal	ed	ing er	cool	ed	ing er	ve neer	ed	ing
oil	ed	ing er	ap pear	ed	ing er	a vail	ed	ing
hail	ed	ing er	re peat	ed	ing er	re strain	ed	ing er

4. *Verbs ending in two consonants, do not double the last.*

p.	ppr.	a.	p.	ppr.	a.	p.	ppr.	a.
gild	ed	ing er	dress	ed	ing er	re sist	ed	ing er
long	ed	ing er	paint	ed	ing er	con vert	ed	ing er
watch	ed	ing er	charm	ed	ing er	dis turb	ed	ing er

5. *Verbs ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the last consonant or syllable not being accented, ought not to double the last consonant in the derivatives.*

p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.
bi as	ed	ing	lev el	ed	ing	grav el	ed ing
bev el	ed	ing	coun sel	ed	ing	grov el	ed ing
can cel	ed	ing	cud gel	ed	ing	par al lel	ed ing
car ol	ed	ing	driv el	ed	ing	jew el	ed ing
cav il	ed	ing	du el	ed	ing	kern el	ed ing
chan nel	ed	ing	e qual	ed	ing	la bel	ed ing
chis el	ed	ing	gam bol	ed	ing	lau rel	ed ing

lev el	ed	ing	ri val	ed	ing	mod el	ed	ing
li bel	ed	ing	row el	ed	ing	wag on	ed	ing
mar shal	ed	ing	shov el	ed	ing	clos et	ed	ing
par cel	ed	ing	shriv el	ed	ing	riv et	ed	ing
pen cil	ed	ing	tram mel	ed	ing	lim it	ed	ing
pom mel	ed	ing	trav el	ed	ing	ben e fit	ed	ing
quar rel	ed	ing	tun nel	ed	ing	prof it	ed	ing
rev el	ed	ing	wor ship	ed	ing	buf fet	ed	ing

6 *The name of the agent, when the verb admits of it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as, caviler, worshiper, duelist, libeler, traveler. So also adjectives are formed from these verbs without doubling the last consonant, as, libelous, marvelous.*

7 *When verbs end in e after d and t, the final e in the past tense and participle of the perfect tense, unites with d and forms an additional syllable, but it is dropped before ing. Thus, abate, abated, abating.*

ab di cate	d	ing	de grade	d	ing	cor rode	d	ing
ded i cate	d	ing	suff o cate	d	ing	de lude	d	ing
med i tate	d	ing	ed u cate	d	ing	in trude	d	ing
im pre cate	d	ing	in vade	d	ing	ex plode	d	ing
vin di cate	d	ing	con cede	d	ing	de ride	d	ing

8 *In verbs ending in e after any other consonant than d and t, the past tense is formed by the addition of d, and this letter with the final e may form a distinct syllable; but usually the e is not sounded. Thus abridged, is pronounced abridjd; abased, abaste. Before ing, e is dropped.*

a base	d	ing	pro nounce	d	ing	crit i cise	d	ing
a bridge	d	ing	man age	d	ing	em bez zle	d	ing
con fine	d	ing	re joice	d	ing	dis o blige	d	ing
com pose	d	ing	cat e chise	d	ing	dis fig ure	d	ing
re fuse	d	ing	com pro mise	d	ing	un der val ue	d	ing

Note. Although ed in the past tense and participle is thus blended with the last syllable of the verb, yet when a noun is formed by adding ness to such participles, the ed becomes a distinct syllable. Thus blessed may be pronounced in one syllable; but bless-ed-ness must be in three.

9 *Verbs ending in ay, oy, ow, ew, and ey, have regular derivatives in ed and ing.*

ar ray	ed	ing	al loy	ed	ing	re new	ed	ing
al lay	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing	con vey	ed	ing
pray	ed	ing	de stroy	ed	ing	fol low	ed	ing
stray	ed	ing	an noy	ed	ing	be stow	ed	ing
de lay	ed	ing	en dow	ed	ing	con voy	ed	ing

But a few monosyllables, as pay, say, and lay, change y into i, as paid, said, laid.

10 *Verbs ending in y, change y into i in the past tense and participle of the perfect, but retain it in the participle of the present tense.*

cry	cried	cry ing	dry	dried	dry ing
de fy	de fied	de fy ing	car ry	car ried	car ry ing
ed i fy	ed i fied	ed i fy ing	mar ry	mar ried	mar ry ing

11. Verbs ending in *y* change this letter to *i* in the second and third persons, and in the word denoting the agent. Thus:

Solemn Style.			Familiar Style.		Agent.
I cry	thou criest	he crieth	he cries		crier
I try	thou triest	he trieth	he tries		trier

Past tense.

I cried	thou criedst	he	we	ye	they	cried
I tried	thou triedst	he	we	ye	they	tried

12. Verbs ending in *ie* change *ie* into *y* when the termination *ing* of the present participle is added, as *die*, *dying*, *lie*, *lying*.

The past tense, and participle of the present, are regular.

died	lied	tied	hied	vied
------	------	------	------	------

Formation of the plural number of nouns.

13. The regular plural of nouns is formed by the addition of *s* to the singular, which letter unites with most consonants in the same syllable, but sounds like *z* after all the consonants except the aspirates *f*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *k*, or *c* with the sound of *k*.

<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>
slab	slabs	roll	rolls	strait	straits
lad	lads	ham	hams	post	posts
chief	chiefs	chain	chains	port	ports
bag	bags	crop	crops	sight	sights
back	backs	tear	tears	sign	signs

- a. When the noun ends in *e*, if *s* will coalesce with the preceding consonant, it does not form an additional syllable.

bride	brides	knave	knaves	bone	bones
blade	blades	date	dates	cake	cakes
smile	smiles	note	notes	flame	flames

- b. If *s* will not coalesce with the preceding consonant, it unites with *e*, and forms an additional syllable.

grace	gra ces	maze	ma zes	pledge	pledg es
spice	spi ces	fleece	flee ces	stage	sta ges

14. When nouns end in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, and *x*, the plural is formed by the addition of *es*.

church	churches	bush	bushes	dress	dresses
peach	peaches	glass	glasses	fox	foxes

15. Nouns ending in *y* after a consonant, form the plural by the changing of *y* into *i*, and the addition of *es*; the termination *ies* being pronounced *ize*, in monosyllables, and *iz* in most other words.

fly	flies	du ty	du ties	fu ry	fu ries
cry	cries	glo ry	glo ries	ber ry	ber ries
sky	skies	ru by	ru bies	mer cy	mer cies
cit y	cit ies	la dy	la dies	va can cy	va can cies

16. *Nouns ending in ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, take s only to form the plural.*

day	days	val ley	val leys	boy	boys
way	ways	mon ey	mon eys	bow	bows
bay	bays	at tor ney	at tor neys	vow	vows
de lay	de lays	sur vey	sur veys	clew	clews

17. *Nouns ending in a vowel take s or es.*

sea	seas	hoe	hoes	woe	woes	pie	pies
-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------

18. *When the singular ends in f, the plural is usually formed by changing f into v, with es.*

life	lives	loaf	loaves	calf	calves
wife	wives	leaf	leaves	half	halves
knife	knives	shelf	shelves	sheaf	sheaves
beef	beeves	wharf	wharves	thief	thieves

Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of y.

n	a	n	a	n	a	n	a
bulk	y	silk	y	pith	y	rain	y
flesh	y	milk	y	meal	y	hill	y

Some nouns when they take y, lose e final.

flake	flaky	scale	scaly	stone	stony
plume	plumy	smoke	smoky	bone	bony

Adjectives formed from nouns by ly.

n	a	n	a	n	a	n	a
friend	ly	love	ly	man	ly	earth	ly
home	ly	time	ly	cost	ly	lord	ly

Nouns formed from adjectives in y, by changing y into i and taking ness.

a	n	a	n	a	n	a	n
hap py	i ness	la zy	i ness	drow sy	i ness	sha dy	i ness
loft y	i ness	emp ty	i ness	diz zy	i ness	chil ly	i ness

Adverbs formed from adjectives in y, by a change of y into i, and the addition of ly.

a	ad	a	ad	a	ad	a	ad
craft y	ily	luck y	ily	loft y	ily	gloom y	ily

Adverbs formed from adjectives by the addition of ly.

a	ad	a	ad	a	ad
fer vent	ly	brill iant	ly	em i nent	ly
pa tient	ly	op u lent	ly	per ma nent	ly

Nouns formed from adjectives by adding ness.

a	n	a	n	a	n
au da cious	ness	of fi cious	ness	ra pa cious	ness
ca pa cious	ness	li cen tious	ness	in ge ni ous	ness

Adjectives formed from nouns by less, adverbs by ly, and nouns by ness.

bound	less	ly	ness	blame	less	ly	ness
fear	less	ly	ness	need	less	ly	ness
hope	less	ly	ness	faith	less	ly	ness

Adjectives formed from nouns by ful, from which adverbs are formed by ly, and nouns by ness.

n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n
art	ful	ly	ness	pain	ful	ly	ness	skill	ful	ly	ness
care	ful	ly	ness	grace	ful	ly	ness	peace	ful	ly	ness

The termination ist added to words denotes an agent.

art ist form a list loy al ist or gan ist du el ist hu mor ist

In some words, y is changed into i.

zo ol o gy zo ol o gist or ni thol o gy or ni thol o gist

The prefix ante denotes before.

date ante-date	chamber ante-chamber	diluvian ante-diluvian
past ante-past	penult ante-penult	nuptial ante-nuptial

The prefix anti usually denotes opposition or against.

Christ anti-christ Christian anti-christian febrile anti-febrile

Be, a prefix, generally denotes intensity; sometimes to make, as becalm, befool.

daub be-daub dew be-dew friend be-friend labor be-labor
numb be-numb moan be-moan speak be-speak sprinkle be-sprinkle

The prefix con, or co, denotes with or against; con is changed into col before l.

co-equal	co-exist	co-habit	con-form
co-eval	co-extend	con-firm	con-join

The prefix counter denotes against or opposition.

balance counter-balance act counter-act evidence counter-evidence
plead counter-plead work counter-work part counter-part

The prefix de denotes down from; sometimes it gives a negative sense.

base de-base bar de-bar compose de-compose cry de-cry
form de-form fame de-fame face de-face garnish de-garnish

Dis denotes separation, departure; hence gives to words a negative sense.

able dis-able agree dis-agree allow dis-allow belief dis-belief
credit dis-credit esteem dis-esteem grace dis-grace honor dis-honor

Fore denotes before in time, sometimes in place.

bode fore-bode father fore-father know fore-know noon fore-noon
tell fore-tell taste fore-taste warn fore-warn run fore-run

In, which is sometimes changed into il, im, and ir, denotes in, on, upon, or against; it gives to adjectives a negative sense, as, infirm; sometimes it is intensive; sometimes it denotes to make; as, bank, im-bank; brown, imbrown; bitter, imbitter.

In the following, it gives a negative sense.

material im-material moderate im-moderate mutable im-mutable

pure	im-pure	active	in-active	applicable	in-applicable
articulate	in-articulate	attention	in-attention	cautious	in-cautious
defensible	in-defensible	discreet	in-discreet	distinct	in-distinct
religious	ir-religious	reverent	ir-reverent	revocable	ir-revocable

Non is used as a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.

appearance	non-appearance	compliance	non-compliance
conformist	non-conformist	resident	non-resident

Out, as a prefix, denotes beyond, longer than, or more than.

leap out-leap	live out-live	venom out-venom	weigh out-weigh
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Over, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.

balance	over-balance	bold	over-bold	burden	over-burden
charge	over-charge	drive	over-drive	feed	over-feed
flow	over-flow	load	over-load	pay	over-pay

Trans, a prefix, signifies beyond, across or over.

plant	trans-plant	Atlantic	trans-atlantic
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Pre, as a prefix, denotes before, in time or rank.

caution	pre-caution	determine	pre-determine	eminent	pre-eminent
mature	pre-mature	occupy	pre-occupy	suppose	pre-suppose
conceive	pre-conceive	concert	pre-concert	exist	pre-exist

Re, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.

assert	re-assert	assure	re-assure	bound	re-bound
dissolve	re-dissolve	embark	re-embark	enter	re-enter
assume	re-assume	capture	re-capture	collect	re-collect
commence	re-commence	conquer	re-conquer	examine	re-examine
export	re-export	pay	re-pay	people	re-people

Un, a prefix, denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.

abashed	un-abashed	abated	un-abated	abolished	un-abolished
acceptable	un-acceptable	adjusted	un-adjusted	attainable	un-attainable
biased	un-biased	conscious	un-conscious	equaled	un-equaled
graceful	un-graceful	lawful	un-lawful	supported	un-supported

Super, supra, and sur, denote above, beyond, or excess.

abound	super-abound	eminent	super-eminent
mundane	supra-mundane	charge	sur-charge

He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance, or without method.
 Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, few would be poor.
 The most necessary part of learning is to unlearn our errors.
 Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers.
 Some talk of subjects which they do not understand; others praise
 virtue, who do not practice it.
 The path of duty is always the path of safety.
 Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor; but more cautious
 in reporting it.

OF NUMBERS.

FIGURES.	LETTERS.	NAMES.	NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.
1	I	one	first
2	II	two	second
3	III	three	third
4	IV	four	fourth
5	V	five	fifth
6	VI	six	sixth
7	VII	seven	seventh
8	VIII	eight	eighth
9	IX	nine	ninth
10	X	ten	tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
40	XL	forty	fortieth
50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand, &c.	one thousandth
1829	MDCCCXXIX	one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine	

$\frac{1}{2}$ one half.

1-1

$\frac{1}{6}$ one sixth.

1-11111

$\frac{1}{10}$ one tenth.

1-111111111

$\frac{1}{3}$ one third.

1-11

$\frac{1}{7}$ one seventh.

1-111111

$\frac{2}{5}$ two fifths.

11-111

$\frac{1}{4}$ one fourth.

1-111

$\frac{1}{8}$ one eighth.

1-1111111

$\frac{4}{5}$ four fifths.

1111-1

$\frac{1}{5}$ one fifth.

1-1111

$\frac{1}{9}$ one ninth.

1-11111111

$\frac{9}{10}$ nine tenths.

111111111-1

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin, F. for French, S. for Spanish.

- Ad captandum vulgus*, L. to captivate the populace.
Ad finem, L. to the end.
Ad hominem, L. to the man.
Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.
Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.
Ad referendum, L. for further consideration.
Ad valorem, L. according to the value.
Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.
A mensa et thoro, L. from bed and board.
Anglice, L. according to the English manner.
Avalanche, F. a snow-slip; a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.
Auto da fé, S. act of faith; a sentence of the Inquisition for the punishment of heresy.
Beau monde, F. the gay world.
Bona fide, L. in good faith.
Bon mot, F. a witty repartee.
Cap-à-pie, F. from head to foot.
Caput mortuum, L. the dead head; the worthless remains.
Carte blanche, F. blank paper; permission without restraint.
Chef d'œuvre, F. a master-piece.
Comme il faut, F. as it should be.
Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.
Coup de main, F. sudden enterprise or effort.
Dernier ressort, F. the last resort.
Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my right.
Ennui, F. weariness, lassitude.
E pluribus unum, L. one out of, or composed of, many. [*The motto of the United States.*]
Ex, L. out; as, ex-minister, a minister out of office.
Excelsior, L. more elevated. [*The motto of the State of New York.*]
Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.
Ex parte, L. on one side only.
Ex post facto, L. after the deed is done.
Extempore, L. without premeditation.
Fac simile, L. a close imitation.
Fille de chambre, F. a chambermaid.
Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in acting.
Gens d'armes, F. armed police.
Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body. [*A writ for delivering a person from prison.*]
Hic jacet, L. here lies.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, F. shame be to him that evil thinks.
Hôtel dieu, F. a hospital.
Impromptu, L. without previous study.
In statu quo, L. in the former state.
In toto, L. in the whole.
Ipse dixit, L. he said.
Ipsa facto, L. in fact.
Jet-d'eau, F. a waterspout.
Jeu d'esprit, F. a play of wit.
Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation; as, an eye for an eye, etc.
Literatim, L. letter for letter.
Locum tenens, L. a substitute.
Magna Charta, L. the great charter.
Maximum, L. the greatest.
Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.
Minimum, L. the smallest.
Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.
Multum in parvo, L. much in a small compass.
Nem. con., or *nem. dis.*, L. no one dissenting; unanimously.
Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.
Nolens volens, L. whether he will or not.
Nom de plume, F. a literary title.
Non compos mentis, L. not of a sound mind.
Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair of brothers.
Pater patriæ, L. the father of his country.
Per annum, L. by the year.
Per diem, L. by the day.
Per cent, L. by the hundred.
Per contra, L. contrariwise.
Per se, L. by itself considered.
Prima facie, L. at the first view.
Primum mobile, L. first cause of motion.
Pro bono publico, L. for the public good.
Pro et con., L. for and against.
Pro patria, L. for my country.

Pro tempore, L. for the time.
Pro re nata, L. as occasion requires; for a special emergency.
Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and feet, with all the might.
Quantum, L. how much.
Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.
Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who has borne them sustains them.
Quid nunc, L. a newsmonger.
Re infecta, L. the thing not done.
Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies
Sang froid, F. in cold blood, indifference.
Sans souci, F. free and easy; without care.
Secundum artem, L. according to art.
Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.
Sine die, L. without a day specified.

Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing can not be done.
Soi disant, F. self-styled.
Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.
Sub judice, L. under consideration.
Sub rosa, L. under the rose, or privately. [good.
Summum bonum, L. the chief
Toties quoties, L. as often as.
Toto cælo, L. wholly, as far as possible.
Utile dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.
Vade mecum, L. (lit. *go with me*); a convenient companion; a hand-book.
Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Versus, L. against.
Via, L. by the way of.
Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.
Viva voce, L. with the voice.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

<i>Ans.</i> Answer.	<i>Capt.</i> Captain.	<i>D. V.</i> Deo volente, God willing.
<i>A. A. S.</i> Fellow of the American Academy.	<i>Chap.</i> Chapter.	<i>E.</i> East.
<i>A. B.</i> Bachelor of Arts.	<i>Col.</i> Colonel.	<i>Ed.</i> Edition, Editor.
<i>Abp.</i> Archbishop.	<i>Co.</i> Company.	<i>E. & O. E.</i> Errors and omissions excepted.
<i>Acct.</i> Account.	<i>Com.</i> Commissioner, Commodore.	<i>e. g.</i> for example.
<i>A. D.</i> Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.	<i>Cr.</i> Credit.	<i>Eng.</i> England, English.
<i>Adm.</i> Admiral.	<i>Cwt.</i> Hundred weight.	<i>Esq.</i> Esquire. [forth.
<i>Admr.</i> Administrator.	<i>Conn. or Ct.</i> Connecticut.	<i>Etc.</i> et cætera; and so
<i>Admx.</i> Administratrix.	<i>C. S.</i> Keeper of the Seal.	<i>Ex.</i> Example.
<i>Ala.</i> Alabama.	<i>Cl.</i> Clerk, Clergyman.	<i>Exec.</i> Executor.
<i>A. M.</i> Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.	<i>Cl.</i> Clerk, Clergyman.	<i>Execx.</i> Executrix.
<i>Apr.</i> April.	<i>Colo.</i> Colorado.	<i>Feb.</i> February.
<i>Ariz.</i> Arizona Ter.	<i>Cong.</i> Congress.	<i>Fla.</i> Florida.
<i>Ark.</i> Arkansas.	<i>Cons.</i> Constable.	<i>Fr.</i> France, French, Frances.
<i>Atty.</i> Attorney.	<i>Cts.</i> Cents.	<i>F. R. S.</i> Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.]
<i>Aug.</i> August.	<i>Dak.</i> Dakota Ter.	<i>Gen.</i> General.
<i>Bart.</i> Baronet.	<i>D. C.</i> District of Columbia.	<i>Gent.</i> Gentleman.
<i>B. C.</i> Before Christ.	<i>D. D.</i> Doctor of Divinity.	<i>Geo.</i> George.
<i>B. D.</i> Bachelor of Divinity.	<i>Dea.</i> Deacon.	<i>Ga. or Geo.</i> Georgia.
<i>Bbl.</i> Barrel; <i>bbls.</i> barrels.	<i>Dec.</i> December.	<i>Gov.</i> Governor.
<i>Cal.</i> California.	<i>Del.</i> Delaware.	<i>Hon.</i> Honorable.
<i>C. Centum</i> , a hundred.	<i>Dept.</i> Deputy.	<i>Hund.</i> Hundred.
	<i>do.</i> Ditto, the same.	<i>H. B. M.</i> His or Her Britannic Majesty.
	<i>Dr.</i> Doctor, or Debtor.	

<i>Hhd.</i> Hogshead.	<i>Mo.</i> Missouri.	<i>Regr.</i> Register.
<i>Ibid.</i> In the same place.	<i>Mont.</i> Montana Ter.	<i>Rep.</i> Representative.
<i>Ida.</i> Idaho Ter.	<i>MS.</i> Manuscript.	<i>Rev.</i> Reverend.
<i>i. e.</i> that is [id est].	<i>MSS.</i> Manuscripts.	<i>Rt. Hon.</i> Right Honor-
<i>id.</i> the same.	<i>Mrs.</i> Mistress.	able.
<i>Ill.</i> Illinois.	<i>N.</i> North.	<i>R. I.</i> Rhode Island.
<i>Ind.</i> Indiana.	<i>N. B.</i> Take notice.	<i>S.</i> South, Shilling.
<i>Ind. Ter.</i> Indian Ter.	<i>N. C.</i> North Carolina.	<i>S. C.</i> South Carolina.
<i>Inst.</i> Instant.	<i>Nebr.</i> Nebraska.	<i>St.</i> Saint.
<i>Io.</i> Iowa.	<i>Nev.</i> Nevada.	<i>Sect.</i> Section.
<i>Ir.</i> Ireland, Irish.	<i>N. Mex.</i> New Mexico.	<i>Sen.</i> Senator, Senior.
<i>Jan.</i> January.	<i>N. H.</i> New Hampshire.	<i>Sept.</i> September.
<i>Jas.</i> James.	<i>N. J.</i> New Jersey.	<i>Servt.</i> Servant.
<i>Jac.</i> Jacob.	<i>No.</i> Number.	<i>S. T. P.</i> Professor of
<i>Josh.</i> Joshua.	<i>Nov.</i> November.	Sacred Theology.
<i>Jun. or Jr.</i> Junior.	<i>N. S.</i> New Style.	<i>S. T. D.</i> Doctor of Di-
<i>K.</i> King.	<i>N. Y.</i> New York.	vinity.
<i>Kans.</i> Kansas.	<i>O.</i> Ohio.	<i>ss.</i> to wit, namely.
<i>Ky. or Ken.</i> Kentucky.	<i>Obt.</i> Obedient.	<i>Surg.</i> Surgeon.
<i>Kt.</i> Knight.	<i>Oct.</i> October.	<i>Tenn.</i> Tennessee.
<i>L. or Ld.</i> Lord or Lady.	<i>Oreg.</i> Oregon.	<i>Ter.</i> Territory.
<i>La or Lou.</i> Louisiana.	<i>O. S.</i> Old Style.	<i>Tex.</i> Texas.
<i>Lieut.</i> Lieutenant.	<i>Parl.</i> Parliament.	<i>Theo.</i> Theophilus.
<i>Lond.</i> London.	<i>Pa. or Penn.</i> Pennsyl-	<i>Thos.</i> Thomas.
<i>Lon.</i> Longitude.	vania.	<i>Ult.</i> the last, or the last
<i>Ldp.</i> Lordship.	<i>per, by; as, per yard,</i>	month.
<i>Lat.</i> Latitude.	by the yard.	<i>U. S.</i> United States.
<i>LL.D.</i> Doctor of Laws.	<i>Per cent.</i> By the hun-	<i>U. S. A.</i> United States
<i>lbs.</i> Pounds.	dred.	of America.
<i>L. S.</i> Place of the Seal.	<i>Pet.</i> Peter.	<i>V. (vide),</i> See.
<i>M.</i> Marquis, Meridian.	<i>Phil.</i> Philip.	<i>Va.</i> Virginia.
<i>Maj.</i> Major.	<i>P. M.</i> Post Master, Af-	<i>viz.</i> to wit, namely.
<i>Mass.</i> Massachusetts.	ternoon.	<i>Vt.</i> Vermont.
<i>Matt.</i> Matthew.	<i>P. O.</i> Post Office.	<i>Wash.</i> Washington
<i>Mch.</i> March.	<i>P. S.</i> Postscript.	Ter.
<i>M. D.</i> Doctor of Medi-	<i>Ps.</i> Psalm.	<i>Wis.</i> Wisconsin.
cine.	<i>Pres.</i> President.	<i>Wt.</i> Weight.
<i>Md.</i> Maryland.	<i>Prof.</i> Professor.	<i>Wm.</i> William.
<i>Me.</i> Maine.	<i>Q.</i> Question, Queen.	<i>W. Va.</i> West Virginia.
<i>Mich.</i> Michigan.	<i>q. d. (quasi dicat),</i> as if	<i>Wyo.</i> Wyoming Terri-
<i>Mr.</i> Mister, Sir.	he should say.	tory.
<i>Messrs.</i> Gentlemen,	<i>q. l. (quantum libet),</i> as	<i>Yd.</i> Yard.
Sirs.	much as you please.	<i>& (et).</i> And.
<i>Minn.</i> Minnesota.	<i>q. s. (quantum sufficit),</i>	<i>&c. (= etc.)</i> And so
<i>Miss.</i> Mississippi.	a sufficient quantity.	forth.

PUNCTUATION.

The *comma* (,) indicates a short pause. The *semicolon* (;) indicates a pause somewhat longer than that of a comma; the *colon* (:) a still longer pause; and the *period* (.) indicates the longest pause. The period is placed at the close of a sentence.

The interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked, as, *What do you see?*

An exclamation point (!) denotes wonder, grief, or other emotion.

A parenthesis () includes words not closely connected with the other words of the sentence

Brackets or hooks [] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

A dash (—) denotes a sudden stop, or a change of subject, and requires a pause, but of no definite length.

A caret (^) shows the omission of a word or letter, which is placed above the line, the caret being put below, thus, *give ^{the} me book.*

An apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, *lov'd, tho't.*

A quotation is indicated by these points " " placed at the beginning and end of the passage.

The index (☞) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

The paragraph (¶) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The star or asterisk (*), the dagger (†), and other marks (‡, §, ||), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes in the margin.

The diaeresis (¨) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A CAPITAL letter should be used at the *beginning* of a sentence. It should begin all proper *names of persons, cities, towns, villages, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes, ships, &c.* It should begin *every line of poetry, a quotation*, and often an important word.

The name or appellation of *God, Jehovah, Christ, Messiah, &c.*, should begin with a capital.

The pronoun *I* and interjection *O* are always in capitals.

No. 151.—CLI.

THE LETTER **q** IS EQUIVALENT TO **k**. THE **u** FOLLOWING, AND NOT ITALICIZED, HAS THE SOUND OF **w**; ITALICIZED **u** IS SILENT.

ăq'ue duet	in ĭq'ui touſ	lĭq'uid āte
ăq uĩ lĭne	lĭq'uid	liq uid ā'tion
an tĭq'ui ty	lĭq uor	ob lĭq'ui ty
ĕq'ui ty	lĭq ue fÿ	u bĭq ui ty
ĕq ui ta ble	liq ue fǎe'tion	pĭq'uant
ĕq ui ta bly	lĭq'ue fī a ble	rĕq ui ſĭte
in ĭq'ui ty	lĭq ue fÿ ing	req ui ſĭ'tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **t** IS NOT SOUNDED.

chās ten	glīs'ten	moist'en
hās ten	fāst'en	ōft'en
chrīs ten	lĭst'en	sōft'en

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRF, FÄLL, WHÄT; HËR, PRËY, THËRE; ĜËT; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

EI AND IE WITH THE SOUND OF E LONG.

The letters *ei* and *ie* occur in several words with the same sound, that of long *e*, but persons are often at a loss to recollect which of these letters stands first. I have therefore arranged the principal words of these classes in two distinct tables, that pupils may commit them to memory, so that the order may be made as familiar as letters of the alphabet.

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER **e** STANDS BEFORE **i**.

çēil	dissēize	reçēive
çēiling	ēither	reçēipt
eonçēit	invēigle	sēignior
eonçēive	lēisure	sēine
deçēit	nēither	sēize
deçēive	obēisance	sēizin
perçēive	obēisant	sēizūre

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER **i** STANDS BEFORE **e**.

achiēve	liēf	reliēvo
griēve	liēge	retriēve
griēvançe	liēn	shiēld
griēvoūs	miēn	shiēling
aggriēve	niēçe	shriēk
beliēf	piēçe	siēge
beliēve	piēr	thiēf
briēf	piērçe	thiēve
chiēf	priēst	tiēr
fiēf	reliēf	tiērçe
fiēld	reliēve	wiēld
fiēnd	repriēve	yiēld
brigadiēr	bombardiēr	finançiēr
breviēr	grenadiēr	eavaliēr
fiērçe	cannoniēr	çhevaliēr

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXÛST; €=K; Ê=J; £=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 152.—CLII. WORDS DIFFICULT TO SPELL.

(1)	bū'reau (-rō)	eroup
a bey' ançe	ealk (<i>kawk</i>)	eruişe
a çērb' i ty	ea priçe'	erumb
āehe (<i>āk</i>)	ea rouse'	erÿpt
ae quĩ eşçe'	ea tās' tro phe	euck' ōo
ā' er o naut	eau' eus	eū' po là
ăg' ile	ehā' os (<i>kā-</i>)	de fĩ' cient
ălms	(3)	dēm' a gögue
ăm a teur'	chärge' a ble	dĩ' a lögue
ăm' e thÿst	ehĩ mē' rà	dĩl' i ğençe
ăn' a lÿze	çhiv' al ry	dis guişe'
ăn' o dÿne	ehÿle (<i>kil</i>)	dĩ shēv' el
ăn' swer	ehÿme (<i>kim</i>)	döm' i çile
a nön' ŷ moūs	çie' a triçe	dough' ty
an tique'	elique (<i>kleek</i>)	draught (<i>draft</i>)
ăq' ue duet	eō' eōa (<i>kō' kō</i>)	(5)
ăreh ân' ğel	eöl' lēague	dÿs' en tēr y
a skew'	eol lō' quĩ al	dÿs pēp' sy
ăv oir du pois'	eōmb (<i>kōm</i>)	ēa' gle
ăÿe (<i>ăi</i>)	eōm' plai şănçe	ef fer vēsçe'
(2)	eōn' duĩt (-dĩt)	e lec trĩ' cian
ban dăn' à	eon dīgn'	ěl' e phant
básque (<i>bask</i>)	eon va lēsçe'	en çÿ elo pē' di à
bāss'-vĩ ol	eon vey'	en frăn' chişe
ba zäar'	eorps (<i>kōr</i>)	e quēs' tri an
bēa' eon	eoun' ter feĩt	ěr y sĩp' e las
beaux (<i>bōz</i>)	eou' rĩ er	ēs' pĩ on āġe
bĩs' euĩt (-kĩt)	eoũrt' e sy	ex eru' ci āte
bòr' ōugh	eoũrte' sy	ex haust'
bō' som	(4)	fa tĩgue'
bruışe (<i>brooz</i>)	eoũş' in	fie tĩ' tioūs
bou' doir (-dwōr)	eōx' eōmb	fläunt

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRF, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

flo rēs' çence
for bāde'
fōr' eign er

(6)

frān' chīse
frīe as see'
fūr' lōugh
gāy' e ty
gāuge
ga zēlle'
ghāst' ly

ghōst (*gōst*)ghoul (*gool*)

gī rāffe'

glā' çīer (*-seer*)

gnārled

gō' pher

gōr' geoūs (*-jūs*)

gour' mänd

grānd' eūr

gro tēsque'

guār an tee'

guār' an ty

gūd geon (*-jun*)

(7)

guil' lo tīne

guin' ea (*gīn' e*)guise (*gīz*)

gŷp' sy

heārth

hēif' er

hēir' lōom (*ār'-*)

hēm' i sphēre

hērb' age

hī e ro glŷph'ie

hōax

hōugh (*hōk*)

how' itz er

hōs' tler

hŷ' a çinth

hŷ ē' nā

hŷ pēr' bo lā

īce' bērg

īeh neū' mon

(8)

īeh thy ōl' o gŷ

ī' çī ele

ī' dŷl

īm' be çīle

in dīg' e noūs

in gēn'ioūs (*-yus*)

in trīgu' er

ī' o dīde

ī rās' çī ble

jās' mīne

jēop' ard y

jāve' lin

joūr' ney

ju dī' cioūs

jūi' çy

ka leī' do seōpe

kān ga rōō'

knīck' knack

lāb' ŷ rinth

(9)

lār' ŷn̄x

līe' o rīçe

lieū tēn' ant

lī tīg' ioūs

lōath' sōme

lūnch' eon (*-un*)

lūs' cioūs

lux ū' ri ançe

lŷn̄x

ma çhīne'

Ma dēi' rā

ma gī' cian

mal fēa' sançe

ma lī' cioūs

ma līgn'

mān' a ele

man eū' ver

ma ny (*mēn' ŷ*)

mār' riage

(10)

mēa' sleŷ

mē' di ō ere

mēr' ean tīle

me rī' no

mēt a mōr' phose

mī āŷ' mā

mī lī' tiā

mīll' ion āire

mīs' chīef

mīs' sion a ry

moi' e ty

mōn' eyŷ

mōn' eyed (*-īd*)

mōrt' gāge

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; e=k; é=j; ê=z; ou=sh

môr' tise
mus tâche'
müs' çle (-sl)
mu şĩ' cian
mus quĩ' to (-kē'-)

(11)

năph' thă
ne gō' ti âte
neigh' bor hōod
neū răl' gi â
nymph
o bēĩ' sançe
of fĩ' cioūs

ō' gre
om nĩ' scient
ō' nỹx
op tĩ' cian
ôr' phan
pæ' an

păg' eant ry
păn e gŷr' ie
păr' a lŷze
păr' ox ŷsm
pă' tri âreh
pe eul' iar

(12)

pe lisse' (-lees')
pēo' ple
perĩph'ery (-rĩf'-)
per nĩ' cioūs
per suăde'
phă' e tōn
phō' to graph

phŷş' ie
phŷş i ōg' no my
phŷ şique'
pĩ âz' ză
pict ūr ěsque'
pĩg' eon
pôm' açe
pôr' phŷ ry
prăĩ' rie
pre eō' cioūs
pro dĩg' ioūs
pro fĩ' cien çy

(13)

prōph' e çy
pâr' lieūs
pŷr o tēeh' nies
quar tētte' (-ēt')
quay (kē)
quĩ' nĩne

quoit
răşp' ber ry
rēck' on
ree on noi' ter
re eruit'
rhăp' so dy
rheu' ma tişm
rhĩ nōç' e ros
rhu' bărb
rhŷme
rō' guish
ru tă-bă' gă

(14)

să' ti ate (-shĩ-ăt)

seal' lop
seăr la tĩ' nă
sçĩm' i ter
sçĩş' şors
seoûrge
seru toire' (-twôr')
sçŷthe
sēn' sū al (-shu-al)
shrewd
sĩl' hou ětte (-ēt)
slũiçe
sōl' dier (-jer)
souve' nĩr
sōv' er eign
spē' ciēs
sphē' roid
sphĩnx
stăt ū ětte' (-ēt')

(15)

stē' re o tŷpe
stôm' aeh
sū per fĩ' cial
sûr' feĩt
tăb leaux' (-lōz')
tam bōur ĩne'
tēch' nie al
tur quois' (-koiz')
tŷ' phoid
ũ nĩque'
văl' iant
va lise'
vex â' tioūs
vĩl' lain oūs

BĀB, LĀST, CĀBE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ŌET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

vĩ ti āte (-shī-āt)	[SPELLED.]	[PRONOUNCED.]
wēird	āid'-de-eamp	ād' de kōng
wrēs' tle	bay' ou	bī' oo
wrētch' ed	belles-let' tres	bel lēt' tr
yacht (yōt)	bīl' let-doux	bīl' le doo
(16)	blanc-mange'	blo mōnj'
bāe eha nā' li an	brag ga dō' ci o	brag ga dō' shi o
bru nētte' (-nēt')	buoy' an çy	bwooj' an çy
çhăn de liēr'	çham pāgne'	sham pān'
ea tārreh' (-tār')	clăp' bōard	klăb' bōrd
co quētte' (-kēt')	eaout' chouc	kōo' chook
ero quet' (-kâ')	cărte-blănche'	kărt blănsh'
dīs' tiēh (-tik)	(18)	
e clăt' (e klă')	eōn' sciēce	kōn' shens
ēlee mōs' y nary	da guērre' o tȳpe	da gēr' o tip
é līte' (ā leet')	dăh' liă	dăl' yă
en nuī (ōng nwē')	dé brīs'	dă brē'
et i quētte' (-kēt')	dis çēr'n' i ble	diz zēr'n' i bl
g̃hēr' kin	en cōre'	ōng kōr'
g̃ym nā' si um	măd em oi sēlle'	măd mwa zēl
hīe' eough (-kup)	mag nē' si â	mag nē' zhī a
hō'sier y (hō'zher-)	men āg' e rie	men āzh' e rȳ
īd i o sȳn' era sy	mīgn on ētte'	mīn yon ēt'
(17)	nau' se āte	naw' she āt
Ind' ian (-yan)	pen i tēn' tia ry	pēn i tēn' sha rȳ
meer' sçhaum	pōrt măn' teaū	pōrt măn tō
nau' seouš (-shus)	ren' dez vōus	rēn' de voo
nēph'ew (nēf' yoo)	rēs' tau rant	rēs' to rant
phlegm (flēm)	rīght' eoūs	rī' chus
psȳ ehōl' o gȳ	ser' gēant	sār' jent or sēr'-
queue (kū)	sūb' tle ty	sūt' l tȳ
rā' ti o (-shī o)	vīgn ētte'	vīn yēt'
săp o nā' ceouš	whort' le bēr ry	hwûrt' l bēr rȳ

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